"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today and tomorrow; strong northwest winds, diminishing
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,584. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ASKS BROAD POWERS TO MEET U-BOAT WARFARE; BILL INTRODUCED; REPUBLICANS OPPOSE UNLIMITED GRANT; LINER LACONIA SUNK; TWO AMERICANS, PROBABLY MORE, LOST

CHICAGO WOMEN DROWNED

Mrs. Hoy and Daughter Lost, and Mrs. Boston Is Missing.

267 SURVIVORS ARE LANDED

Ship Attacked by Submarine Late at Night Without Warning.

TWO TORPEDOES HIT HER

She Carried Cargo Worth $2,000,000 and Delayed Mails from Here.

Two Americans Drowned When Lifeboat Smashed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 27.—(Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)—Twenty-four persons only are unaccounted for here, and of these it is known six or seven were drowned, including Mrs. Mary Hoy and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, who were getting into Lifeboat No. 8, which was smashed up. They were American citizens. Mrs. Buxton, an American woman married to an Englishman, is missing.

The passengers were eight hours in small boats or clinging to the wreckage before they were sighted and picked up.

The number of passengers known definitely to be killed is now eight, including at least two Americans. Sixteen others, passengers and crew, are missing from the rescue ship, but all or part may have been landed elsewhere.

The name Buxton does not appear on the Laconia's passenger list. The woman mentioned is probably Mrs. Henry Boston of Chicago, daughter of Granger Farwell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—A steamer bringing 267 survivors from the Cunard liner Laconia, which was torpedoed at 10:50 o'clock Sunday night and sunk, arrived here last night. They were picked up in eight boats. Among the American passengers not brought here by this boat are Mrs. and Miss Hoy, who were booked from Chicago, and there is grave reason to believe that they have been drowned.

Fifteen survivors were landed at a lonely spot at Bantry Head, and about the same number elsewhere. Preparations are being made here for the reception of seven hospital cases.

The Laconia was torpedoed in comparatively calm weather. She was first struck near the stern, and later a second torpedo was sent into her and she took a violent list to starboard. With considerable difficulty boats were got away, but no panic whatever occurred among the passengers and crew.

Officers and Crew Cool.

The action of the officers and men throughout was most admirable, and there was only comparatively small loss of life on account of the excellent discipline kept by officers and the order among the passengers themselves. This number included seventy-five saloon and second class passengers.

The passengers' versions of the number lost differ. Some say twenty-five were drowned and others not more than ten.

It has been definitely ascertained that among the missing are two American citizens, and among the survivors are four American citizens. One of these survivors, the Rev. Father Waring of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., was exhausted when brought ashore. The Rev. Father Wall, another survivor, said his experience was a terrible one for an invalid such as he was. He spent part of the time in a boat rowing, he said, and part of the time attending to his fellow-survivors.

Some Missing, Frost Reports.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, telegraphed the American Embassy here today:

"Cunarder Laconia torpedoed 10:50 Sunday night. Two hundred and seventy-eight survivors landed. Details lacking, but it is known that some are missing, one dead."

According to a Central News dispatch from Queenstown, Mrs. Foy and daughter, who were aboard the Laconia, are missing and are supposed to have been drowned.

It is probable that Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy of Chicago are the passengers referred to. They were in the first cabin.

It has been definitely ascertained that two Americans were lost on the Laconia, according to The Daily Chronicle's Queenstown correspondent.

A Queenstown dispatch says that Mrs.

Continued on Page 3.

FLORIDA—GEORGIA—CUBA
Carolina Resorts, 4 steel trains via P. R. R.-Seaboard Air Line. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

Text of President Wilson's Address to Congress

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross-purposes between us.

On the 3d of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the Imperial German Government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this Government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity even which might interfere with their object.

That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active exhibition for nearly four weeks. Its practical results are not fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the 1st of February, when the new policy of the Imperial Government was put into operation.

We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral Governments to prevent these depredations, but I fear none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

Two American vessels have been sunk, the Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law. The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the Frye, in which, it will be recalled, the German Government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Frye, were safeguarded with reasonable care.

The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon-box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German Government has used it.

In sum, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people is substantially the same that it was when I addressed you on the 3d of February, except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our ship owners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has resulted—a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day.

This, in itself, might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned. We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid has not occurred.

But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities, which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared, it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint, rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are, in fact and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present Congress is immediately at hand by constitutional limitation and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed it.

I feel that I ought, in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise. No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers; but I prefer in the present circumstances not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it.

No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion but with clear and steadfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise.

Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed forces anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do.

I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances than I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able. I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people, who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace, to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good-will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world.

No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the willful acts and aggressions of others.

You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now and must ask for your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen.

I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence, and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months; and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought—the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself.

I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance. We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of State, and of mankind must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty.

I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things.

Text of the Bill Introduced in the House of Representatives Giving Power to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee introduced late this afternoon in the House of Representatives the following bill, presumably based on a draft sent him by the President:

"BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and empowered to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and bearing American registry, with defensive arms, should it in his judgment become necessary for him to do so, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful attack; and that he be and is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States in their lawful and peaceful pursuits on the high seas.

"Sec. 2. The sum of $100,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by the President of the United States for the purposes herein stated, the said sum to be available until the 1st day of January, 1918; and the President is authorized to transfer so much thereof as he may deem necessary to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, created by Act of Congress, approved Sept. 2, 1914, for the purpose of insuring vessels, their freight, passage moneys, and cargoes against loss or damage by the present risks of war.

"Sec. 3. For the purpose of meeting the expenditures herein authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States and to issue therefor bonds of the United States, not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000,000, said bonds to be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and to bear interest at the rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; provided, that such bonds shall be sold at not less than par, shall not carry the circulating privilege, and that all citizens of the United States shall be given an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed or paid thereon; that both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and be exempt from all taxation and duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form of all State, municipal, or local authorities; that any bonds issued hereunder may, under such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per centum per annum, if any bonds shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate than 3 per centum per annum by virtue of any act passed on or before Dec. 31, 1918.

"Sec. 4. In order to pay the necessary expenses connected with the said issue of bonds, or any conversions thereof, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds herein authorized to be issued, or which may be converted, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct."

RIGHT TO ARM SHIPS ASKED

And to Employ "Other Instrumentalities" That May Be Needed.

AIM IS 'ARMED NEUTRALITY'.

Sharp Party Opposition Roused Over Bill Drafted on the Lines of President's Address.

EXTRA SESSION LOOMS UP

Minority, Insisting on Sharing Steps in Crisis, May Delay Action Beyond March 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson today asked Congress to provide means to enable the Government to maintain an "armed neutrality" in dealing with the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany, which, besides checking the operations of American shipping, had brought about a situation "fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers."

Appearing in person before the Senate and House, assembled in joint session, he read a brief address, the substance of which was that he should be authorized to supply armament and ammunition to American merchant vessels and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate pursuits on the seas." He asked also that "a sufficient credit" be voted to enable him "to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks."

The President's address embodied the conclusions reached by himself and his Cabinet after it had become apparent that the German blockade was having the effect of paralyzing American trade with Europe. He was careful to indicate that he was not proposing a war measure, but he felt that the sanction of Congress was desirable, even though perhaps not essential, to enable him to provide means for arming ocean-going vessels of American register so as to permit them to defend themselves from U-boats in passing through the barred areas named in the German blockade proclamation of Jan. 31.

Although President Wilson told Congress that he was not acting because of the long-feared "overt act," news of the destruction of the Cunard liner Laconia, with Americans aboard, was received here as he was entering the doors of the Capitol, and was passed from mouth to mouth through Congress while he was speaking. Lacking details, its seriousness could not then be estimated, but it was apparent everywhere that it gave weight to the President's words.

Following the President's appearance at the Capitol, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Chairman Flood of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to provide for arming merchant vessels and otherwise to carry out the President's recommendations. This bill was drafted at the White House and copies were taken to the Capitol by Secretary McAdoo and given to the Chairmen of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House. The amount of credit carried by the bill is $100,000,000, which is to be raised by a bond issue.

Senate May Block Action.

Whether Congress will grant to the President, before the present session expires on March 4, the authority he has asked to arm merchant vessels and provide other means for the protection of American lives and property rights on the high seas, is a question that cannot be answered tonight. That the House will act promptly and in accordance with the President's desires is not doubted. But the situation in the Senate is such that with the unlimited debate permited in the upper chamber, opponents of the President's program may be able to prevent action on the pending bill until the life of the Congress has expired.

Should obstructive tactics be successful in the Senate it would be necessary for the President to convene the next Congress in extra session to obtain the authority, which he seeks to end the menace to American shipping, involved in Germany's new submarine policy. The President is generally understood to be opposed to calling an extra session. Realizing this Representative Fess, a Republican member of the House, introduced a bill this afternoon providing that the first session of the next Congress should be begun on the first Monday in April.

The situation produced by President Wilson's recommendations today is complicated, but easily understood. The President believes that he has authority to provide arms from the Government's store for the protection of the St. Louis, St. Paul, and such other American vessels as are willing to brave the dangers of the German barred areas if they can obtain means of defending themselves against submarine attack. But as this furnishing of arms by the Government might be construed as a hostile act by Germany and result in war, he feels if this power was sufficiently defined. Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a radical Republican of pronounced pacifist tendencies, said:

"If the resolution is made specific the Presidential recommendations might be adopted. But there is much sentiment against giving him blanket authority."

Other comments were as follows:

Senator Lewis, Democrat, of Illinois: "The President's request is for power similar to that given to President McKinley preceding the Spanish-American War, and to that given to Mr. Wilson for the protection of our commerce at the time we went to Vera Cruz. Today the President told Germany that we were seeking no quarrel, and as long as her submarines did not assault our ships or people there would be no conflict. As far as arming ships is concerned, the President only asks the same authority to do what we have done in four instances since the civil war."

Senator Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts—"I do not believe that Congress will grant the President a blanket authority. An extra session seems inevitable. I do not think the Congress should go away from Washington for nine months in the present situation."

Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada—"The President's request must be considered a just one if American citizens have any rights on the high seas. His address was a perfect expression of all the circumstances, and I am in hearty accord with him."

Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah—"I do not think Congress is ready yet to surrender its constitutional right in the matter of the use of the armed forces of the United States. I do not think from what I have heard that the Democratic Senators are any more ready to support this than are the Republicans."

Senator Kern, Democrat, of Indiana—"The President has made a very reasonable request which will meet with popular approval. Just as soon as the Republicans find the country is with the President they will cease their opposition."

Senator Townsend, Republican, of Michigan—"It is a monstrous proposal. No despot could ask for more power. I do not believe that Congress will grant it, and if it is brought up, it will be debated until the close of the session."

Senator Vardaman, Democrat, of Mississippi—"I believe in stopping all traffice to Europe rather than doing anything that might bring about war."

Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington—"it was a beautifully worded request for autocratic power, and as subtly expressed distrust of the next Congress."

Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, Simmons of North Carolina, and Pomerene of Ohio, all Democrats, agreed that the

Continued on Page 2.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

CHICAGOANS LOST ON THE LACONIA

Mrs. Hoy and Her Daughter Had Sailed to Join Dr. Hoy in London.

MRS. BOSTON WELL KNOWN

She Was Returning to England With Her Husband, An Englishman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, who are reported to have lost their lives in the torpedoing of the Laconia, were returning to England, where they have lived for several years, after spending the Christmas holidays in and near Chicago with friends. Mrs. Hoy is the wife of Dr. Albert Hoy of 13 Sloane Avenue, London. Dr. Hoy, with his son Austin, is in London, where the son is the representative of the Sullivan Manufacturing Company, an American machinery concern.

Mrs. Hoy formerly was Miss Mary Young of Chicago. She and her daughter, Elizabeth, came to the United States last December for an extended visit with friends and relatives here. They stopped at the Congress Hotel and were entertained during the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Blossom of Hubbard Woods, Ills. Twice they had deferred sailing on their return voyage, it was learned tonight, because of fear of submarines, and the fact that they were on the Laconia was known apparently to but one or two of their Chicago friends. Prior to their departure for England they had stopped for a fortnight in Washington.

Known in Chicago Society.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoy for many years lived in Chicago, and were well known in north side society. They sold their home in North State Street several years ago and lived at the Virginia Hotel. Their son meantime had moved to London, and finally Dr. and Mrs. Hoy and their daughter Elizabeth joined him there. Dr. Hoy established himself in medical practice in London.

"We still shall cling to the bare hope that Mrs. Hoy and her daughter may have been saved and not yet landed, or were taken ashore at some point not in ready telegraphic communication with Queenstown," said George B. Blossom, of 174 East Pearson Street, shortly before midnight.

Mr. Blossom is a son of George W. Blossom, Vice President of Fred S. James & Co., at whose home at Hubbard Woods, Mrs. Hoy and her daughter were guests during the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Blossom now are visiting in San Francisco.

Mrs. Hoy had been warned of the submarine menace and had planned to take passage on an American ship, Francis B. Daniels, of the Pullman Company, said tonight.

"I was extremely surprised when I read news dispatches the day after the Laconia's departure and found the names of Mrs. Hoy and her daughter among the Cunard liner's passengers," said Mr. Daniels. "When they left Chicago about Feb. 1 they were emphatic in their declarations that they intended waiting in New York until they could get passage on an American line steamer."

Dr. and Mrs. Hoy lived in Chicago for about twelve years, having come here from Racine, Wis. Dr. Hoy now is about 70 years old. His daughter Elizabeth is about 25.

Other Chicago Passengers.

In addition to Mrs. Hoy and her daughter, there were two other Chicago residents in the first cabin of the torpedoed ship. They were Mrs. Henry Boston, reported missing, and Floyd P. Gibbons of the staff of the Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Boston is a daughter of Granger Farwell of Chicago and Lake Forest, President of the Farwell Trust Company. Her husband also was on board. The Bostons were returning to their home at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, where Mr. Boston operates a large manufacturing plant. He intended to join the British forces on arrival in England. The Bostons left their two sons, Henry Farwell Boston, 2 years old, and Frederick Lawrence Boston, born last October, in England when they came to America in the Fall on business, as they did not wish them to face the dangers of the war zone.

For several weeks before Christmas Mrs. Boston and her husband were visiting the Farwells in Lake Forest. Mr. Farwell said the Bostons at first intended to get back to England in time to visit their sons at Christmas. They engaged passage on the Ryndam and crossed, but the liner was turned back

Continued on Page 3.

You deal with facts in business. Why not deal with facts in the matter of news, which influences business, directly or indirectly? Read The New York Evening Post, 3c. daily, 5c. Saturday. At all the better newsstands.—Advt.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage for Breakfast
Makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some tomorrow. Get the genuine.—Advt.

ENROLL WAR FLEET OF 750 BOATS HERE

Force of 10,000 Civilians to be Registered to Man Flotilla for Port's Defense.

ADMIRAL USHER IN CHARGE

Mercantile Marine Men and Owners of Small Craft Pledge All Navy Department Asks.

For the defense of the New York Naval District a volunteer reserve auxiliary fleet of 750 ships and small craft and 10,000 civilians to man them were called for yesterday by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The call was made at conference of officials of transatlantic and coastwise steamship companies, owners of tugs, yachts, and other craft, railroad officials, heads of marine labor unions, and others in business identified with the merchant marine. The conference was held at the New York Yacht Club and those present pledged to the Government, in case of need, the services of every man in the marine industries of this district.

"My purpose in coming to New York today," said Mr. Roosevelt, in addressing the conference, "is to lay before you the necessities of the moment and to ask your earnest and hearty co-operation.

"And now let's get down to facts. A great emergency does exist, and that emergency calls for the immediate creation of a certain naval force out of nothing. In other words, we might as well create something which we do not now possess. I might as well be frank.

"For the last ten days, ever since I hurried home from Hayti, we have been trying to start this work of building up a needed reserve in the various naval districts, and now the Navy Department has reached that point where it can go no further except with the aid of such men as you.

To be Ready at Flash of Word.

"The Government needs two things. The first is boats and the second is men. We are confronted with an emergency that may break tomorrow. There may be defects in the law creating the naval reserve, but this is no time to worry over such details as that, and we must do the very best we can, and do it now, with the laws that we have.

"Right off the bat I will give you the figures that indicate what we must have in the Third Naval District, which is the New York district. I want you to assist me in getting together and ready for service 750 vessels of various types, some privately owned and others owned by corporations or firms.

"I want every one of these vessels immediately inspected, measured, and registered so that in the event of trouble all that will be necessary will be to flash by telephone or by telegraph the word 'Execute' to the men in command of those vessels. In the navy the word 'Execute' puts a previously issued order into immediate effect. We also want in this district 10,000 men, and we want them right away, and we want you to help us get them."

Mr. Roosevelt said those who wished to enroll boats should communicate with Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, who was empowered to contract for use of the boats by the Government when needed. He added that many boat owners had offered free use of their craft by the Government.

"I have said that we want at once 750 boats," he continued, "but I have no doubt but that the Navy Department will take 1,000 if they are to be had. We want particularly the biggest and most seaworthy boats that we can get for mine laying, mine sweeping, transportation of and planting of nets, patrolling and scouting and other important work, work that for the most part will have to be done off shore. Some boats will have to be able to operate 100 miles off the coast, and others at greater distance, in some instances perhaps 400 or 500 miles, and one of the big problems before us is to get a large enough fleet of these big seagoing boats.

"Then we will need the fleet of smaller boats for duty in the Hudson and East Rivers, in the lower harbor, and at the head of the Sound. I should say off hand that we do not want motor boats under forty feet in length unless they have exceptional qualities, such as unusual speed, &c. We want boats with quarters for crews—in other words, cabin boats. We want to know in the very minimum of time where these boats are, and we want to know what they can do, for they may be extremely useful in the near future.

Not to Upset Commerce.

"Then, of course, we shall also need a number of merchant vessels, yet, at the same time, we do not want to interfere in any way with the carrying on of

Continued on Page 2.

COMPARTMENT CARS FOR HAVANA.
Only 36 hours via Atlantic Coast Line. 4 trains daily. 1184 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1460.—Advt.

OPPOSE GENERAL GRANT OF POWERS

Republicans of Senate and House Strongly Against Wide Authority for Wilson.

LEADERS TALK PLAINLY

Little Chance Seen to Avoid the Extra Session Which Party Men Really Desire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson's address to Congress today was the subject of interested discussion among Senators after the joint session dissolved. Although some Democrats would have been more enthusiastic in indorsement of the address if it had set forth in more detail just what steps the President was contemplating in expected contingencies, their indorsement was practically unanimous.

Among Republicans there was little sharp criticism, but most of them took the line that while they did not oppose the two requests made in the resolution drawn to carry out the President's purpose—for $100,000,000 and authority to supply guns and ammunition to American merchantmen—they were opposed to granting blanket powers to the President.

While Democratic leaders tonight hope the President's address has to a certain extent cleared the air and opened the way for transacting legislative business so as to obviate an extra session, Republicans seem of the contrary opinion. An overwhelming majority of them oppose anything like a blanket grant of power to the President on the eve of adjournment, and a very few of them can make such a grant impossible.

It is along the lines of making specific the President's request for power that efforts are in progress looking to a compromise. It looked this afternoon as if even the pacifists in the Senate were inclined to support a large grant of power

that Congress should confirm his right to arm American ships.

Congressmen generally, Democrats and Republicans alike, are in accord with this idea of the President. But the Republicans almost unanimously insist that the authority to be given the President must be specific and not of the general character, which, they hold, is provided for in the bill introduced today by Chairman Flood. Their objection is based mainly on the provision of the bill, declaring that the President shall be "authorized and empowered to employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States in their lawful pursuits on the high seas."

The Republicans think that the words "such other instrumentalities" give the President authority too broad to be conferred upon him at this critical crisis. They give him the right, it is argued, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in dealing with Germany —a virtual surrender to the Executive of the right, solely possessed by the legislative branch, to make and declare war. They will oppose giving any blanket authority such as they see involved in that phrase.

In his address the President admitted that the new submarine warfare had had a serious effect on the commerce of the United States, but the suffering was "rather in apprehension than in fact," because many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports, than because American ships have been sunk." He explained that he found no overt act in the sinking of the American ships Housatonic and Lyman M. Law, but added that "it would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers." In order to protect the commerce and lives of our people "there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality," he said, and he recommended that such a course be adopted.

After pointing out that he could make no definite proposals, "and must ask for your unsparing authority in the most general terms," the President proposed that he be invested with five forms of authority for dealing with the situation. These may be set forth as follows:

1. Supply our merchant ships with defensive arms, should that become necessary.

2. Supply these ships with the means of using arms. (This is taken to mean the providing of ammunition and gun crews.)

3. To employ any other instrumentalities or methods necessary to protect American ships and American lives.

4. The granting of sufficient credit to provide means of protection for American ships and lives.

5. Provision for adequate insurance against the present war risks.

The fifth recommendation grows out of the fact that ocean war risk rates are now so high as to prevent vessels in the European trade from taking out adequate insurance. The Government contemplates the use of part of the $100,000,000, asked for in the Flood bill, to pay insurance placed on American vessels by the Government War Risk Bureau. If this bureau should reduce insurance rates to a point where shipowners or shippers would pay the premiums, ocean trade would be stimulated, it is believed. If considerable losses resulted and the War Risk Bureau was not able to pay these out of its own funds, the money would make up the difference out of the amount placed at its disposal by Congress out of the Flood bill. Procedure under this, it is contended, would cause private marine insurance concerns to reduce their premiums on vessels in the Atlantic trade.

Feeling as to the President's request for power had not crystallized when the Foreign Relations Committee met at 6 o'clock this afternoon at the call of Senator Stone, its Chairman. The committee, accordingly, sat only five minutes and adjourned to meet tomorrow morning. The Republicans wanted more time to consider the proposed grant of power and the Democrats seemed content to have the committee only order printed the bill, similar to that introduced in the House. At tomorrow's meeting it is thought likely that suggestions for amendments will be made. It seems tonight as if a satisfactory compromise will be difficult to frame.

Republican Senators tonight are in no mood to permit the enactment of the bill as it stands. To their minds that involves practically unlimited power for the President, and they insist that while great powers might properly be given him, these powers must be clearly defined along with the circumstances under which they would be used.

What the Republicans object to is the vagueness of the clause giving the President power to do what may be necessary. They want this clause to specify just what he could do under particular specified circumstances. It would seem on its face to call either for severe curtailment of the powers asked for, or the codification of those powers and the circumstances under which they could be exercised. In the short time remaining it seems almost impossible that such a codification could be made.

Besides this real difficulty there is the general desire of Republicans to be here when changes come in the German crisis. The President's message said nothing that allayed the feeling that this situation was perhaps more acute than when he last addressed Congress. Senators took the address to mean that at any moment an incident might arise that would be an overt act on Germany's part against the neutrality and sovereignty of the United States. Those Senators who are in accord with Mr. La Follette want to be here to prevent action in such a case. The other and larger group wish to be here to urge action that will be unmistakable abroad.

There is very little objection to granting the President power, which most people and the President himself agree he already has, to arm merchantmen with naval guns and supply each gun with a naval crew. But few Senators see how such a course can fail to lead to hostilities. The first submarine encountered by such an armed ship would presumably be resisted. Such a clash would naturally lead to a state of war, if it was not itself the beginning of such a state, and the Senators who want Congress in session feel that it should be here to make the formal declaration.

The belief is growing in the Senate that the present situation will lead to a congestion of legislation that will make a special session of Congress inevitable. Republican Senators are more than usually outspoken in their desire for such an outcome, while the condition of the calendar permits a handful of determined Senators to force the event at pleasure. Senator La Follette announced today that he would discuss the Naval bill at length, and his colleagues know that a speech "at length" from him will take up most of the three days remaining to legislation after the passage of the Revenue bill Wednesday night.

Hostility to legislation that would give the President blanket authority was apparent among House Republicans early. Like the Republicans of the Senate, they demand that the language of the bill to be passed shall be specific. If the President is to arm or convoy ships, the Republicans insist that the words "arm" and "convoy" shall be used in the measure.

Mr. Flood is understood to have prepared his bill in strict accordance with a memorandum received from the White House prior to the delivery of President Wilson's address. That section of the bill relating to "such other instrumentalities" follows closely the text of the address. Democratic leaders of the House held many conferences following the President's address. Not until late in the afternoon was the form of the bill agreed upon.

Hardly had the President finished reading his address and left the chamber and the Senate and the House dissolved their joint session than a flood of comment came from Senators and Representatives. At the outset there was a disposition on the part of a considerable number of Democrats to be conservative in discussing the President's recommendations; but many Republicans were outspoken in criticism. "He has asked us for a blank check," was the comment of one Republican Senator. "He wants us to give him a power of attorney to do what he pleases," remarked another Republican. One saying that went the rounds was: "The President wants power to declare war in confidence."

As the day advanced, however, criticism became less spirited, and a disposition was shown on all sides to see what could be done to provide means for the President to meet the situation caused by the German submarine blockade. Little bitterness was displayed. It was apparent that Senators and Representatives generally appreciated the critical conditions and were anxious to help straighten out the international tangle.

Notice of Address a Surprise.

Although it had been understood in some quarters that President Wilson would appear before Congress today, his request to be heard by the Senate and the House came as a surprise to practically all the members. It has been customary for the President to inform the Senate and the House leaders at least one day in advance of his desire to appear before a joint executive session. So far as known, he did not take any of the Congressional leaders into his confidence yesterday as to his intention to deliver an address at the Capitol today.

About 10 o'clock this morning word went to the Senate and the House that the President would like the two bodies to convene in joint session at 1 o'clock, so that he might address them in regard to the situation created by the German submarine blockade. The news spread rapidly. It seemed to be known all over Washington before either House could adopt the customary resolution providing for the joint session.

Long before 1 o'clock the Capitol was thronged with people. Senators and Representatives were importuned by friends and visiting constituents for tickets to the House galleries. These galleries were crowded early, while outside the Capitol hundreds of people gathered in the hope of getting a glimpse of the President when he arrived.

At ten minutes to 1 o'clock, when the members of the Senate, led by Vice President Marshall, marched into the hall of the House the only available space left on the floor was that reserved for the Senatorial contingent. Chief Justice White and some of his associates of the Supreme Court occupied a front row of benches to the left of the Speaker's rostrum, on which sat Speaker Clark with Vice President Marshall beside him. Most of the members of the Cabinet and Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, sat in chairs placed in a space near the rostrum. Back of the last row of House benches were former Senators and Representatives, employes of the House and others entitled to floor privileges.

Mrs. Wilson sat in the President's pew in the Executive gallery with her mother, Mrs. Bolling; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. In the diplomatic gallery, where Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Mr. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, and other diplomats with members of their families.

The President arrived at the Capitol early and remained in Speaker Clark's office until committees of the Senate and the House called upon him to escort him into the chamber. Everybody on the floor and in the galleries rose when Doorkeeper Sinnott of the House announced "the President of the United States."

President Wilson walked in briskly. The applause that greeted him was generous, but confined largely to the Democratic side of the chamber and the galleries. What has come to be known as the rebel yell was indulged in by a few of the younger Democratic Representatives. The President shook hands with Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, and after the applause subsided began the delivery of the address.

Mr. Wilson looked well. The cutaway coat he was wearing was of fashionable cut and gave him a trim appearance. It was just 1:02 o'clock when he entered the House. At 1:03 o'clock he began to read his address, and he finished reading it at 1:15.

In the five minutes consumed by the President in the delivery no applause came from his audience. This may have been due to the intense interest shown by the gathering in every word that the President uttered. There was nothing in the manner of the President's delivery to suggest that he desired applause. He read without attempt at dramatic effort and in an even voice, unmarked by feeling from beginning to end.

When the President concluded and turned to leave the rostrum there were more "rebel yells" and a hearty round of hand-clapping from Democratic Senators and Representatives. As before, the Republicans generally showed no sign of approval. The demonstration in the gallery also was generally silent. One explanation offered for this was that most of those in the galleries had not caught the drift of the President's recommendations.

Concern Over Impression Abroad.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Tomorrow perhaps, or next day at the latest, will develop the breadth and depth of the opposition the President must face. In order, as Senator Williams recently expressed it, "to unfool Germany," the most serious concern of the President's friends is that out of the situation an impression may go abroad, as on previous occasions, that the united force of Congress does not stand behind him. Once convinced of this, it will feed the official impression that Congress will not support the President if he finds it necessary to go to war.

Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee let it be known that when the committee meets tomorrow they will seek to modify the proposed measure in several particulars. They want to eliminate from the first clause the qualification to the authorization to the President for arming merchant ships, reading "should it in his judgment become necessary for him to do so," and to direct as well as empower the arming. The second clause, which would empower the President to employ "such other instrumentalities as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary," they will seek to modify and make more specific.

Some Republicans object to the provision, fixing the arming of ships to the President's judgment, because they say that this form of expression implies that the emergency for arming of ships does not yet exist, when they believe that it does now exist and has existed for some time.

Some of the minority say there can be no criticism of the President for asking broad powers in the emergency because there are many precedents for it in the history of the country. McKinley received power to employ broad powers and methods before the Spanish war, the Republicans admit, but they say that this situation is more grave than that which confronted the country in 1898.

Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader; Representative Mann, the Republican leader; Senator Simmons, Representative Fitzgerald, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, were among those who conferred on the situation in Mr. Kitchin's office after the President left the Capitol. It was reported that the bill might be added to the General Revenue bill as an amendment.

Foreign Governments Told.

Although the President, when he severed diplomatic relations with Germany, invited other neutrals to follow his lead, he has not, so far as is known, suggested that neutrals join the United States in the armed neutrality he proposes. All foreign Governments, however, have been officially advised of his address to Congress today and official copies were delivered to their diplomats here. The text was sent to Berlin by wireless.

No steps toward the arming of merchant ships are to be taken until Congress acts. The convoying of merchantmen is not approved by naval authorities as an effective or desirable strategic policy.

One collateral feature has not been wholly cleared up. Efforts to have President Wilson call a conference of neutrals to formulate a uniform declaration of the rights of the nations not at war are going steadily forward, and there are indications that they are favored in Administration quarters. Suggestions to this effect have come from more than one of the European neutrals since diplomatic relations with Germany were severed.

Secretary Lansing, who has been away for a three-day stay at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., is to return tomorrow, and it is possible that developments may follow. There is no official ground for a statement that he has been at work on something for the President, but the impression prevails that he has.

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HAVE GUNS ENOUGH, BUT FEW POINTERS

Government Could Arm Merchant Ships with Weapons Now Stored in Navy Yards.

SKILLED GUNNERS NEEDED

Men on Active Warships About the Only Available Supply and These Can Ill Be Spared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Guns and mounts sufficient to arm any reasonable number of American merchant ships are now stored at navy yards, it was stated officially at the Navy Department today, following President Wilson's appearance before Congress to ask authority to provide weapons and men should the need arise. Efficient gunners are lacking, however, unless they are taken from active ships, which can ill spare them.

Naval officers pointed out that men of special skill, trained to the minute, would be required as gun pointers for anti-submarine work. At best a U-boat is difficult to hit, as there is little exposed. Often a periscope, hardly visible at more than a few thousand yards, is the gunner's only target.

Recent figures show that 250 ships under American registry are engaged in transatlantic trade, but it is estimated that not more than 100 would apply for guns and take the risk of crossing the German submarine zones. There will be no difficulty in furnishing that number of vessels with weapons, but supplying trained gun pointers for 100 guns would take just that many valuable men away from fighting ships.

No Supply from Fleet Reserve.

There are about 1,000 men in the Fleet Reserve, of whom approximately 100 were trained gun pointers when they left the active list. Most of them are older men, however, and none has had any recent practice in gun pointing. It is said that no sufficiently expert pointers for work on merchant craft could be obtained from that source, although some ammunition handlers and other members of gun crews might be obtained. Of the 1,000 reservists about one-half have been drilled in gun handling other than pointing.

Navy officials construe the President's language as asking for authority wide enough to take any measures to defend American ships. That might include naval convoys, but the opinion of naval experts is against such a step, both because it could not insure the convoyed ships against submarine attack, and also because the efficiency of the navy as a fighting machine would be seriously impaired if its units were scattered for convoy duty.

The available guns range up to six-inch calibre. Most of them are old models, but have ample range and power for the work desired. Range and rapidity of fire are vital factors in anti-submarine operations. It is important that the underwater craft be assailed before she gets into good torpedo range. The majority of cases reported show this to be 500 yards or less, and the skill of the gunners should be sufficient to make it dangerous for a U-boat to show herself at 5,000 yards.

Status of the Vessels.

Navy officials were not inclined to discuss the change in the status of merchant ships which might result from placing a crew aboard. Whether the gun crews would be placed under the orders of merchant captains or whether naval officers would command the guns and determine when and how they should be used was not made known.

The Naval Militia, more than 9,000 strong, could not be drawn upon for gunners because of its militia status. The terms under which the men could be ordered into Federal service are limited by the Constitutior to suppression of insurrection, repelling invasion and enforcing the laws.

In addition to guns now held in reserve at navy yards the Navy Department has many smaller weapons building under contract. These could be hastened to completion at need for use aboard merchant craft, but there is no present indication that they will be needed.

BALLIN APPROVES U-BOATS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26, (via London.)—In an interview in the Tägliche Rundschau, Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, says that Germany can be most highly satisfied with the success so far of unrestricted submarine warfare. Ballin says that the object of the campaign was not to sink ships, but to stop commerce with England and that this had been fully attained, as neutral traffic was stagnating.

Referring to the German ships lying in United States harbors, Ballin said that a treaty existed between Germany and America which did not allow confiscation, and that he had no ground to assume that the United States would not observe this treaty. President Wilson, he added, had based the rupture of diplomatic relations on international law and therefore he considered it quite impossible that the President would himself disregard international agreements.

"Germany's aim," he concluded, "is to issue from the war victorious. With victory she will have won all; without it she will have lost all."

RESENT TIMIDITY CHARGE.

American Line Officials Say They Only Want Passengers Protected.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, declined yesterday to make any comment on the President's address to Congress relative to arming American ships.

Other officials of the company were indignant about the expression "timidity" used by the President in his speech regarding the attitude of the American ship owners. One official said:

"The American liners are laid up because the company does not wish to risk the lives of 200 or more passengers unless they have some protection. The 14,000-ton freighter Mongolia sailed for London a week ago without any guns and nothing to protect the ship and 180 of the crew except the American flag and the skill and courage of the officers, engineers, and men. Her sister ship the Manchuria is now loading for London and will sail on Saturday.

"The liner Kroonland is being converted into an oil burner, and will leave for London with freight when she comes out of dry dock in Erie Basin. The Finland, which is due to arrive tomorrow or Wednesday, will be changed into an oil burner and placed temporarily in the freight trade until the passenger business is resumed between New York and Liverpool.

"The work of unloading the freight on the St. Louis was commenced today, as the shippers want to send their cargo in other vessels.

"The American liners will sail without guns if a convoy is provided, or they are ready to leave port if guns and a proper gun crew are provided by the Navy Department. There would be no need to send the St. Louis or the St. Paul or the Philadelphia or the New York on any navy yard to be fitted for carrying guns. All the platforms are ready for use, and the steamships could be equipped in twenty-four hours. Any method which will safeguard the lives of the passengers and crews of the American liners will be satisfactory to the International Mercantile Marine Company."

CHAMBER WOULD ARM SHIPS

Commerce Body Unanimously Asks Wilson to Protect Mail Boats.

While President Wilson was addressing Congress yesterday, the Chamber of Commerce here adopted, with a unanimous vote of its members a resolution urging that the Government arm all American ships carrying mail to and from Europe with naval guns and adequate gun crews. The resolution recites that after this step was taken, "the Government should notify the Imperial German Government of its action and that any attack upon these ships will be regarded as a casus belli."

The Chamber also voted solidly in favor of universal training of youths of 19 years. Elihu Root read the report on preparations made for the national defense, in which universal training was recommended, and considerable criticism was directed at the lack of means for repelling a foe at present.

"We are on the verge of war with a great military power," he asserted, "yet we are practically defenseless."

The temper of the assembled bankers and business men was displayed when a vote was called for on the Military Preparedness report. Ludwig Nissen suggested that the line reading "we are on the verge of war" be stricken out, because, in his opinion, this was not the fact. "When the Secretary of State used a similar expression," said Mr. Nissen, "there was a great disturbance of the economic conditions of the country, and many persons suffered heavy losses."

Mr. Nissen's amendment was snowed under.

OPPOSE GENERAL GRANT OF POWERS

Continued from Page 1.

President's request was "very sensible and reasonable."

House Divides on Party Lines.

In the House the Democrats were practically unanimous in their willingness to give the President whatever legislation he deemed necessary. Statements by Republican members showed a drift toward opposition. The line of division in the House is drawn about the words "such other instrumentalities," the Democrats insisting that these words do not contain a hidden meaning or bestow unusual powers upon the Chief Executive.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee said of the bill drawn by him and introduced in the House: "It does not give the President unlimited authority or the power to declare war. His recommendations should be enacted into law promptly. There will be opposition to some suggestions he has made, but the chief thing is the protection of American shipping, and Republicans as well as Democrats are committed to this policy."

Some of the comments by Republicans were as follows:

Clarence E. Miller of Minnesota, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee: "I am in favor of giving the President authority to arm merchant ships and to convoy them if necessary. I am willing to give any authority necessary to meet a situation based on the facts now existent. However, I am not willing to bestow general authority upon the President to construe future facts and to take any step he may please under such construction of facts. I do not think Congress should abdicate its function of government to President nor shirk any responsibility resting upon it. If future facts arise requiring different action they should be submitted to Congress."

Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts: "The President's message is distinctly disappointing. Stripped of its rhetorical phrases, it in effect says: 'It would take me several days to call Congress in special session. I do not know what may happen between now and next Fall; but, you, Congress, vote me unlimited power and go home. I will do the rest.' I shall be very much surprised if Congress does anything of the kind. Responsibility is as much ours as his. There was no occasion for a message of the kind submitted today. The President had neither information to impart nor information to give."

Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts: "I wish the President's words did not so often admit of more than one interpretation. Most of us hoped to hear him say he proposed to arm American liners with artillery and if needed, it necessary, to convoy them with war ships. To me the address was a great disappointment in view of the robust stand which the President took on Feb. 3. I hope that I am not unduly apprehensive, but I could help thinking the President's words betrayed hesitation and indecision. Nothing could be more disastrous at this time."

Against Giving Wide Authority.

Fred A. Britten of Illinois: "Arming American ships loaded with ammunition for the destruction of Germany will be tantamount to the assignment of our navy as a munition carrier for Great Britain. The first submarine sighted will be sunk, and that is equivalent to a declaration of war. I will back up the President in the protection of American life and all cargo not contraband of war. The President's request for unconditional authority should be denied, and Congress should remain in extraordinary session as a controlling power while the country is on the very brink of war."

William S. Greene, Republican, of Vermont: "I believe this country should never relinquish the rights of its people at sea, and at all times it should be prepared to take any stand consistent with the spirit and experience of modern civilization to protect those rights and American citizens in the exercise of them. And I believe one of the rights we are always bound to protect is our right to national self-respect."

Everis A. Hayes of California said he was willing to grant the President all the authority needed to preserve American rights, "but I am not willing to leave Washington with the most delicate crisis in the country's history to be handled by the President alone. I will stay here until you can skate below zero before I'll vote for that. I am not willing to create a dictator."

James R. Mann of Illinois, the party floor leader, and Henry A. Cooper, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, declined to comment on the message, but they are understood to be opposed to the bestowal of "unlimited authority" on the President.

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PRAISE AND BLAME FOR WILSON'S MOVE

Wall Street Takes Armed Neutrality Calmly, Labor Will Hold Up President's Hands.

STOWELL FOR ACTUAL WAR

Congress Should Declare Hostilities, International Law Authority Says—Other Comment.

President Wilson's move toward armed neutrality in dealing with the U-boat situation was received with widely varying comment in this city. The financial district took the matter calmly. Except for the Socialist element, representatives of labor expressed a willingness to support the President in any action necessary to the defense of the rights of Americans. In some quarters, scholastic particularly, there seemed to be a disposition to criticise the President for not going far enough.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for President in 1904, said: "The President, although a red-blooded man, has proceeded with careful deliberation from one step to another, each of which was taken in the direction of the due assertion of the rights of our people upon the seas. The President of his own motion could have done what this day he has asked the authority of Congress to do. But the course taken is wiser by far, for it will likely result in a harmonious forward movement of every department of the Government in a majestic demonstration of deliberately considered action by a great democracy."

Major George Haven Putnam said: "I do not believe that the status of armed neutrality is practicable. The door must be either open or shut. I fear that the course of the President will result in inviting more aggression on American commerce and American lives. The only proper course for us to pursue, in my judgment, is that urged by Dr. Charles W. Eliot two years ago —joining the Allies and doing our part to clear the Atlantic of pirates. I believe that the President's message, while a step in the right direction, is only a step."

Senator-elect William M. Calder—"I heartily approve of the President's message, and I trust that Congress will accord him its support in arming merchantmen."

Stowell Criticises President.

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University, in a statement prepared by him, said:

"The President's message must come as a painful shock to all those who were counting upon him to take immediate action for the vindication of American rights. No doubt he is correct in declaring that he possesses 'without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of the constitutional duties and powers,' the authority which, 'may need at any moment to exercise.' The whole country was back of him on Feb. 3, and it is hard to understand why he did not then use his authority to protect American commerce in the lawful exercise of its rights.

"How can we agree with the President that 'the overt act' has not occurred? What was the drowning of the O'Donnell children but an overt act? Has the President forgotten his previous words denying the right of Germany to place American citizens in small boats on the open sea? Is the sinking of American vessels in circumstances essentially like those of the Frye' not another violation of Germany's pledge incidental to the settlement of the Frye case itself? Is the detention of American vessels 'timidly keeping to their home ports,' as our President has somewhat ungenerously put it, to call it an overt act? Does a civilized nation allow its Ambassador to be forcibly detained, and then quibble about 'overt acts'? Are we Americans living in a free land, or in China?

"What has President Wilson done to justify his asking powers which he has given no indication of an intention to use? He allowed the psychological moment after the Lusitania to pass by without action, and used the noble words of Feb. 3 he has again allowed us to sink into a stultifying lethargy. Let President Wilson do his duty by publishing the correspondence relative to the recent German outrages, so that the American people, the citizens of this great Republic, may actually know something of how their own affairs are being conducted. Whenever we were roused at some new German insult public opinion, all ready for action, would be calmed by some false announcement in the press, such as the oft-repeated release of the Yarrowdale prisoners, or that Ambassador Gerard had reached Switzerland. If President Wilson does not dare to defend American rights on his own authority, at least let him dare to tell the American people what is actually going on in our relations.

"Let President Wilson call Congress at this moment of crisis, and then let him do his duty and trust Congress will not be deficient. Congress should stand on its rights, for it cannot conscientiously assist the President through the delegation of any wider powers than he already possesses.

"The suggestion of an armed neutrality is another of those half measures so dear to the German heart and so deleterious to American interests. If President Wilson had tried to conduct our foreign affairs since Feb. 1 in such a way as to contribute to the success of the German operations, he could hardly have adopted a better course. Now, if Congress has any appreciation of what is necessary for the defense of American rights, it will declare war upon Germany, and if this Congress, after its failure to take any adequate measures for the redress of American rights, to make any provision for American defense, should now pass into history, unloved but not forgotten, at least it should not by a grant of extraordinary powers rob a new Congress of an opportunity better to serve the interests of the nation. After four years of noble words never made good we stand unarmed and disgraced before the nations. Our only hope lies in the immediate call of a new Congress.

"This is no time for divided counsels. We must and will stand back of our President when he undertakes the defense of our rights. But we must not assist and encourage him to disregard the wishes of the American people, expressed through their representatives and his own constitutional advisers. There is no justification for undemocratic secrecy in the conduct of our foreign affairs. If we are to fail, let us fail as a democracy, and not after the German fashion, through the errors of one superman."

Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthell, Professor of Rabbinics and the Semitic Languages at Columbia, said:

"I should imagine that the President would rather desire to have Congress in session than to be forced to deal with the matter 'off his own bat.' The position is too grave a one for one single man to handle, however elevated his position may be, and however far-sighted his vision. I feel certain that when the proper moment comes—and many of us think that it has already come—the large majority in Congress will uphold the President's hands. It seems strange to many of us that the Government has not thought fit as yet to provide arms for the ships of the American Line. I am at a loss to understand what the reason for this refusal is.

"If this mollycoddle manner of handling the great problems of international relations continues we stand in danger of losing entirely our self-respect, not to speak of the respect of other nations. The trouble with us is that we are already two years too late, and during these last two years we should have so fully armed ourselves that no power would desire to take up a position that would create our antagonism, especially if it were opposed to the generally accepted principles of international law."

Professor Charles Austin Beard of the Department of History at Columbia said: "Personally I favor more drastic action than the President has taken up to date. I have thought for some months that this country should definitely align itself with the Allies and help eliminate Prussianism from the earth. Even without authorization of Congress the President can now take a stand which will compel Germany to rescind her illegal orders or admit defeat."

Dr. Harlan F. Stone, Dean of the Columbia University Law School, said: "I think that this Government, without any further delay, should do whatever is necessary to protect its shipping and keep communication open with the European powers. It may be wise, of course, for the President to ask Congress to back him up in that effort, and I hope Congress will do it."

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Department of Sociology at Columbia, said: "I am glad the President has asked for something, and I hope he is prepared to act vigorously. I think that we should now certainly arm and, if necessary, convoy ships. When it comes to the question of actually engaging in military activities with a foreign power, of course the right to declare war rests with Congress, and I cannot help thinking that Congress is quite right in insisting, when unlimited power is asked for, that its own function in the matter is rather ignored. At present, however, Congress should err on the side of giving the President a great deal of power if an error has to be made. At the same time I don't think the President should get unlimited power when there is a possibility of calling another session."

Dr. Earl Willis Crecraft of New York University, writer on international law, said: "President Wilson has taken the proper course in asking Congress to authorize him to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms. Congress can, and will, pursue the proper course only by complying with his request. In certain respects it seems idle for Congress now to debate the question of the President's war power under such uncertain conditions. An act of Germany herself may at any time create a state of war. The declaration of war in that event by Congress would be only a matter of form."

Would Convene New Congress.

E. H. Lacombe, ex-Federal District Judge, said:

"You ask me if am prepared to stand behind the President's latest deliverance to Congress. That deliverance is sharply divided into two parts; one specific and definite, the other general and vague. That to a certain, indeed, to a very important extent, such as mails and passenger traffic, our shipping is tied up in our ports because of Germany's threats and the failure of any assurance of American protection is a manifest fact, and the situation is intolerable for a 'great neutral nation.' To relieve that situation the President proposes to 'supply our merchant ships with defensive arms and with the means of using them,' which means skilled gun-layers, or 'any other instrumentalities or methods,' which may be convoys or whatever naval experts may think sufficient. I for one, for my own means, one would naturally prefer to trust to the judgment of an expert than to that of a non-expert like the Secretary of the Navy; there would be less chance of a fiasco.

"Behind these propositions of the President I am prepared to stand, and do not doubt that Congress will fully support him. It is difficult to understand how any American citizen could do otherwise, although we have now discovered that there are probably a few millions of our people, pro-Germans, anti-Allies, advanced pacifists, and others who would refuse to take this stand.

"The methods indicated for safeguarding the rights of American shipping are such as the President could avail of without any further action of Congress. Nevertheless, it seems a very wise and proper thing for him to call the attention of Congress to them, so that Congress may volunteer its approval in advance. Thus will it be conveyed to the German war lords that the legitimate measure of defense our 118,000,000 of people are practically a unit; a very wholesome piece of information for their future guidance.

"Beyond these propositions, however, we have but the vaguest suggestions of what is wanted. One can express an opinion only when some proposed joint resolution or bill formulates them more specifically. In the evening papers in which the address to Congress appeared it was stated that it might be proposed to give the President a credit fund of $500,000,000 to do what he pleased with for the nine months betwixt March and December. Behind such a proposition would not be prepared to stand, whether a member of Congress or a private citizen; not even if the President, entering upon his second term, were a man in whose sound judgment I had the supremest confidence, because it is not in accord with our system of government.

"That system is crude. It is a very imperfect system, which provides that an incoming Congress, elected by the same people who chose an incoming President, should sit automatically only nine months after his inauguration. Ordinarily that corrects itself, because if both are incoming and exigencies require the President to call an extra session. But that takes time—the Constitution is not at hand and I do not remember how long a notice must be given.

"Now, however, we have a peculiar exigency; the issues of peace or war are on the laps of the gods—hanging over their knees seems a more appropriate simile. War, indeed, may come upon us against our will, but it is quite conceivable that an exigency may arise when for our good name and fame, for our proper place in history, it would be for us to declare war. Congress alone can do that.

"What seems to me the wise thing to do, or to have done, since you ask me, would be to call the new Congress so early in session that it could organize and be ready for any event, however dire. Once organized, it could arrange adjournments in co-operation with the Executive, so that it could assemble promptly whenever some sudden exigency might require.

A fine way to start the day—a small glass of Welch's (iced).
This pure, unfermented juice of finest Concords is more than a mere beverage. It gives vigor without reaction.
Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

PACIFISTS APPROVE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Germans and Pro-Germans, Too, Believe Armed Neutrality Will Prevent Actual War.

Pacifists, Germans, and pro-Germans interviewed yesterday for THE NEW YORK TIMES expressed approval of President Wilson's address on armed neutrality, asserting that he was merely following out a campaign pledge to keep the country out of war. The twenty-five persons interviewed with few exceptions expressed the opinion that the United States was no nearer war, and asserted that armed neutrality would be a means of keeping the country out of the conflict. Many said they thought the United States Navy ought to convoy merchant vessels, laden with noncontraband goods to German ports as well as to British ports.

Henry Abeles, President of the United Turner Societies, said that if the country intended to be neutral, it ought to convoy American merchant vessels to the ports of all belligerent countries.

"I believe that no nation, England, Germany, or any other, has the right to impede our commerce on the seas, and I believe that the Government should furnish battleship convoys for American commercial vessels wherever they wish to go. If this country intends to be neutral it should open the seas everywhere. I do not believe that armed neutrality is a step nearer war. In fact, war will be less likely with the Government furnishing convoys than if merchant vessels carry cannon, because, in the fear of attack, both the Captain of the merchant ship and the commander of the U-boat might become excited and hasten the overt act we wish to avoid."

"A Step to Keep Us Out of War."

Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union and one of the signers of the telegram sent to President Wilson on Feb. 1, urging him to make a final offer of mediation and to exert all his power to keep the country out of war, expressed satisfaction at the proposal for armed neutrality, and said that in protecting American vessels from U-boats the Government was merely acting upon precedents set in protecting American vessels from pirates. He said he believed the British blockade ought to be observed, and added that the proposal of the President was a "hopeful step, the step of a man who wishes to keep the peace, and a step to keep us out of war."

Dr. Lynch added that he thought all the signers of the telegram sent to the President urging him to remain neutral would indorse his armed neutrality proposal, since that form of neutrality had been discussed by the committee before the telegram was sent, and one of the members had written a long article favoring it. Among the signers of the telegram were George Foster Peabody, Amos Pinchot, Oswald D. Wald, Crystal Eastman, Max Eastman, Margaret Lane, Sidney L. Gulick, Robert Hale, Emily G. Balch, and Professor Carlton Hayes of Columbia University.

Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Union against Militarism, said that her organization, as well as the committee that sent the telegram to the President, had advocated a policy of armed neutrality, and she called attention to the article by Professor Hayes in The Survey for Feb. 10 as expressing exactly the stand of the union. Miss Wald called armed neutrality a "substitute for war that will not lead to war."

"It is using the police force in the

ENROLL WAR FLEET OF 750 BOATS HERE

Continued from Page 1.

our commerce. We want as many of our merchant ships as possible to go to the other side, and it would be a national mistake to take over the vessels needed in that trade. But there are a number of coast lines, some with small fleets and others with larger ones, which might spare a boat here and there without facing the danger of disrupting their regular business.

"Those of you who own or operate boats can tell us who among your crews are American citizens, and you can advise them to enroll in the Naval Reserve for service in the war zone only. By so doing they do not obligate themselves to peace service. They will be summoned only in the event of war

"I want to say just one word for the Naval Militia. Its organizations have done fine work, and in the event of war the men of the Naval Militia are to be rewarded by being ordered to service with the active fleet.

"I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of this help we ask you to render the country. You can and will do it, I know."

He explained that similar defensive measures would be taken at the other Atlantic ports.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's talk, the marine Superintendents of railroads present said they would hold a meeting today to discuss ways and means for placing the big fleet of railroad tugs at the disposal of the Government. These tugs are the finest in the world, of steel construction, and are specially adapted for duty at great distances off shore. Captain Eugene E. Moran and Captain Richard Bennett, representing the other towing interests, told Mr. Roosevelt that they would immediately get in touch with all tugboat lines other than those owned by the railroads, and Captain Moran said the navy could rest assured that the tugmen would respond to a man. There are 63 otugs in New York waters.

Timothy Healy of the Eccentric Firemen's Marine Union also pledged the full support of his organization, while T. L. Delahunty of the marine engineers said the engineers had already discussed the situation and were ready to carry out any orders issued by the naval authorities. Captain Luther B. Dow of the Steamship Officers' Association said no one need worry about the deck officers or ships flying the American flag. They were ready, he added.

The mobilization of yacht owners is in the hands of a committee composed of William Butler Duncan, Robert E. Tod, and Vincent Astor. These three were present, and Mr. Tod told Mr. Roosevelt he had a 110-foot power boat, adapted for patrol service, nearly completed, and that the vessel was at the command of the Government. Mr. Roosevelt said the Government would be glad if all yacht owners would put their vessels in commission immediately April is the month in which yachts are usually put in commission.

Those at the Conference.

Besides those mentioned, others at the conference were:

Rear Admiral Usher, Captain J. B. Patton, U. S. N.; Arthur Curtiss James, Commodore Jacob W. Miller, Commander T. P. Magruder, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander P. P. Kraft, U. S. N.; Robert H. Huntington, W. H. Averill of the Baltimore & Ohio, W. B. Pollock of the New York Central, J. M. Emery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Captain Arthur Hoff of the Erie, A. C. Rensheimer, marine superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, Leonard H. Dyer, Stewart Davis, Loring Swazey, Orson D. Munn, W. W. Jeffries of the American Line, Captain A. J. McIntosh, Henry C. Beardsley, J. Frederic Tams, Captain Peter F. Netland of the Yacht Masters' Association, and representatives of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, West Shore Railroads, and the various coastwise steamship companies.

SPURWO

ORLEANS IN PORT, LIONIZED BY FRENCH

American Freighter Makes a Triumphal Progress Up the Gironde Estuary.

BORDEAUX PLANS WELCOME

Reception to Officers and Crew and Luncheon, Dinner, and Procession Planned to Honor Them.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26.—The American freighter Orleans was sighted off Pointe de la Coubre, at the entrance to the Gironde, at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

A program of entertainment for the officers and crew of the Orleans at Bordeaux includes a reception tomorrow to the officers of the vessel on its arrival at the wharf here.

A procession in honor of the American sailors will pass through the various important streets to the City Hall, where the officers will be received by the municipal authorities and entertained at luncheon. The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce will give them a dinner in the evening, after which they will be guests at a gala performance at the French Theatre, to which all the members of the crew are invited.

Wednesday the Chamber of Commerce will give a luncheon to the crew of the Orleans, at which delegations of sailors from all the navigation companies whose lines touch at Bordeaux will be present.

Captain Allen Tucker, commander of the Orleans, is quoted as saying that he had no fear of his ship being torpedoed on its trip across the Atlantic. "We were not armed," Captain Tucker said, "and as neutrals were under the protection of our national flag."

The Orleans encountered a severe storm on her voyage to Bordeaux, but saw no signs of a submarine. She passed two sailing ships and two steamers, but at too great a distance to tell their nationality.

LE VERDON, France, Feb. 26.—At 8:15 P. M. the Orleans left her anchorage inside the mouth of the river and headed for Pauillac.

PAUILLAC, France, Feb. 26.—The Orleans arrived here at 5:30 P. M. today. Her entrance into the Gironde estuary was a triumphal one. She was saluted by the whistles of other craft and the dipping of their flags as she cast anchor just inside the mouth of the river at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson received a telegram late today from the Oriental Navigation Company announcing the safe arrival of the steamer Orleans.

Agents Here Get Word of Arrival.

All anxiety felt in shipping circles concerning the safety of the American freighter Orleans was relieved yesterday afternoon by the receipt of a cable dispatch from Bordeaux announcing her arrival in the Gironde estuary.

Philip de Ronde, President of the Oriental Navigation Company, of 17 Battery Place, owner of the steamship, said that the message reported that the Orleans had been sighted yesterday morning at the mouth of the Gironde and would reach her pier in Bordeaux early today.

The Orleans left New York with the Rochester on Feb. 10, following the steamship Dochra of the Barber Line, which sailed for Genoa on Feb. 2, and was the first American freighter to run the gauntlet of the submarine zone after the publication of the German note on Jan. 31.

The Orleans is a single screw steamship of 2,808 gross tonnage and carries a crew of thirty-five men, including a number of Americanas. She is commanded by Captain Allan Tucker.

The Kerr Steamship Company, which operates the Rochester, did not receive any report yesterday of her arrival and does not expect one until tomorrow, as the vessel is slower than the Orleans.

LAPLAND SAFE IN ENGLAND.

Tuscania and Espagne Also Reach Home Ports—Tanker Vacuum Sails.

The White Star Line received a cable dispatch from Liverpool yesterday saying that the liner Lapland, which left New York on Feb. 13 with 23 passengers, mails, and 15,000 tons of cargo, had arrived safely Sunday afternoon.

The agents of the French Line received a belated message from the head office that the liner Espagne, which had 115 passengers on board, of whom 66 were American citizens, had reached Bordeaux safely on Friday night, Feb. 23.

The agents of the Anchor Line were informed yesterday by cable from the head office in Glasgow that the liner Tuscania, which left New York on Feb. 16 with eighteen passengers, including four Americans, had arrived safely in port.

One American steamship, the oil tank Vacuum, sailed yesterday for Alexandria, Egypt, and the Belgian freighter Escaut left for Rotterdam, loaded with provisions for the Belgian refugees, under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The American steamship Vigilancia, under charter to the Globe Steamship Company, was to have cleared and sailed for Bordeaux, but was detained, and will not get away until some time today or tomorrow.

According to the agents at 140 Broadway, the crew of the steamship declined to sign on for the 50 per cent. war risk bonus given to the crews of other American vessels starting for the war zone because the men discovered that coffins formed part of the cargo. This, the superstitious sailors said, was bound to bring bad luck to the ship, and the risk was worth another 25 per cent. bonus. The charterers refused to give it, believing they could get a less timid crew today.

The American freighter Virginia, operated by the Globe Steamship Company, is loading for Bordeaux at her pier in South Brooklyn and is expected to sail Thursday or Friday.

The American freighter Manchuria, sister ship of the Mongolia, which is now half way across the Atlantic on her way to London, is loading at the Atlantic Transport pluer and will sail for the same port on Saturday.

The American bark Galena, which arrived yesterday from Rouen, France, was fired upon by a submarine on Nov. 11 in the English Channel, and would have been captured, the officers said, if two British destroyers had not appeared on the scene and frightened the U-boat away. The Captain of the Galena was just ready to get into a boat and go to the submarine when the destroyers were sighted, coming at a 35-knot clip.

Officers of the British freighter Manxman, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, reported that two hours after leaving that port they saw a British cable ship being chased by a submarine, but did not wait to see the result. The Admiralty instructions in such circumstances are to proceed at full speed.

Another British freighter, the Hyperia, arrived safely from Cardiff in ballast, consigned to the International Mercantile Marine Company, and the Norwegian steamship Falkland arrived from Manchester. Her voyage was without incident.

MARINE RATES HERE LOWER.

U-Boat War Less Effective Than Underwriters Expected.

Marine war risk rates on cargoes going to dangerous European waters showed a substantial easement yesterday from the stiff quotations which prevailed for days after the German submarine decree went into effect. The rate to Liverpool, Bordeaux, and other ports within the "barred zone" ran from 6 to 8 per cent., compared with 10 and 12 per cent. charged for similar voyages last week. On Mediterranean cargoes the rates were about the same for shipments to the south of France, and they were 10 per cent. or higher for ships going through submarine infested waters toward Italian and Greek ports.

"The results attained by the German order," said a prominent underwriter, "caused the rates to ease off. We feared extermely heavy losses aat first, but these losses have not yet materialized. We thought that perhaps the average of sinkings would be higher than one to every ten vessels entering the dangerous area; but they have by no means reached this figure."

Cunarder Laconia Which Was Sunk by U-Boat.

SUBMARINE SINKS CUNARDER LACONIA

Continued from Page 1.

and Miss Hoy were drowned by the swamping of a boat.

The dispatch says that many survivors suffered severely from exposure. All hospitals and hotels in Queenstown were prepared for the reception of the survivors and plenty of warm food, clothing and beds were available when they arrived.

It is stated authentically that the Laconia was torpedoed without warning.

The Central News says it is feared the large amount of mail which the Laconia was bringing from America has been lost. She carried five bags of mail for the American Embassy here.

The Cunard Company announced at Liverpool tonight that there was reason to believe that virtually all on board the Laconia were saved. There were between 200 and 220 members of the crew and from 70 to 80 passengers, of whom about one-half were in the first cabin.

LONDON LOOKS TO AMERICA.

Wonders What Effect Laconia Case Will Have Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The news of the sinking of the Laconia without warning by a German submarine reached London early today at a time when President Wilson's stanchest supporters in the American colony here confessed they were somewhat perplexed by cablegrams from New York and Washington describing the President's position relative to Congress.

Washington messages received in the afternoon, to the effect that President Wilson would go to Congress asking for authority to act personally during the recess, indicated that his policy of patience was not, as the morning's cablegrams suggested, a policy of deliberate avoidance of war.

Washington dispatches received in the evening tended to increase the more favorable impression of the Wilsonian policy. The President's expected demand upon Congress for authority to establish "armed neutrality" was interpreted as a further step toward that "benevolent neutrality" which, in some quarters here, is regarded as the penultimate stage of America's progress in the direction of open hostilities with Germany, with the onus of a final declaration of war being left upon Germany.

The Chronicle in an editorial says:

"Though not a mammoth of Lusitania dimensions, the Laconia was one of the latest and largest liners running regularly between America and England, and she was torpedoed without warning just as the Lusitania was. It remains to be seen whether she carried any Americans, and if she did not, what view Mr. Wilson and his advisers will take of the incident. If it is ignored or condoned, what will in effect be admitted by the American Government is the claim that Germany has a right to prohibit American citizens under pain of death from traveling to England on British liners."

The Morning Post says it appears that the steamer which rescued the Laconia's passengers and crew also picked up one boat which contained fourteen survivors of another British steamer, the Eros, which had been sunk by a submarine. The rescuing steamer has also on board the survivors of the steamer Falcon, which had been torpedoed and sunk.

FROST INFORMS WASHINGTON.

Consul Cables Report of Torpedoing from Queenstown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, sent a cablegram to the State Department this afternoon officially confirming the report of the sinking of the Cunard liner Laconia by a German submarine. A second message from Consul Frost received late this afternoon said: "Survivors Laconia will reach Queenstown 11:30 tonight. Details may possibly be available from those survivors to be landed at Bantry."

Consul Frost's earlier message follows:

"Queenstown, Feb. 26, 1917.

"Received 1:10 P. M.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Cunarder Laconia torpedoed, sunk, 25th, 150 miles west of Fastnet. Details not yet known; 278 survivors will land here today, time uncertain. It is known that there are some missing and one dead. FROST, Consul."

LINER CARRIED 291 PERSONS.

List of Laconia's Passengers and Part of Her Crew.

When she left New York for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 17, the Laconia, which was commanded by Captain W. I. R. D. Irvine, had 291 persons aboard—a crew of 216 and 75 passengers. There were thirty-three passengers in the first cabin and forty-two in the second class. Among them were six citizens of the United States—five in the first cabin and one in the second. The liner carried lifeboats, liferafts and other life-saving appliances for more than 1,000 persons.

The six American passengers were: Floyd P. Gibbons, Tribune office, Chicago; Mrs. Mary E. Hoy, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth Hoy, Chicago; Mrs. F. E. Harris, Du Pont, Del.; Arthur T. Kirby, Bainbridge, N. Y., all in the first cabin, and the Rev. Joseph Waring, New York.

The other first cabin passengers were: Miss Phyllis Barker, New York; Russell D. Bradshaw, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Henry George Boston, Liverpool; H. G. Braun, Basle, Switzerland; Henry Cheetham, London; Reginald J. C. Downing, Melbourne, Australia; Edmund S. Duggan, Toronto; J. F. Fotheringham, Sydney, Australia; Matthew Alexander French, (British,) New York; James Guthrie, Ayr, Scotland; Sewell H. Gregory, London; Dr. Behjamin E. Hawkes, Galt, Ontario; Arthur A. Holland, Montreal; Cedric P. Ivatt, London; Lucien J. Jerome, British Chargé d'Affaires, Quito, Ecuador; Calixto Arroya, Ecuador; James L. Lawrie, London; John McNicall, Lancaster, England; Moritz Marcuse, London; A. M. Naylor, London; John B. Newman, Tamworth, New South Wales; Major W. H. Owen, Montreal; W. Irvine Robinson, Toronto; the Rev. F. Dunstan Sargent, Grenada, West Indies; Miss Mitsie Sikiosi, Paris; Charles R. Wood, Townsville, Queensland; Dr. Fortunat Zyndel, Basle, Switzerland.

First Sailed on the Ryndam.

Mr. Gregory, Mr. Robinson and the Bostons were passengers on the Dutch liner Ryndam, which returned to New York after nearly completing her trip. Mr. Guthrie and the Rev. Mr. Sargent were booked originally to sail for Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis on Feb. 3, and had their money refunded when the line suspended its service. Mr. Gregory is connected with the Morgan Crucible Company of 114 Liberty Street, and Mr. French is connected with Middleton & Co., 68 Broad Street.

Except the Rev. Joseph Wareing, the forty-two second-cabin passengers were all British, and nearly one-half of them were from Canada. Their names are:

Tonnage Lost Since Feb. 1 In War Zone Totals 444,169

A record of the tonnage sunk since Feb. 1 in the German blockade zone, compiled from British Admiralty figures and reports received from other sources, follows:

REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Ships.	Tonnage.
Laconia, British	18,099
Algiers, British	2,361
Vigda, Norwegian	1,851
Enos, British	1,843
Kleber, French	277
Maria Adriana, Dutch	88
Total	24,519
Previously reported	419,650
Total since Feb. 1	444,169

NUMBER OF SHIPS SUNK.

American.	Neutrals.	British.	Other Belligerents.
2	50	107	19

David Adams, New York; Miss Dorothy Ann Chapman and Margery Chapman, New York; H. R. Dorrington, Colombia, S. A.; Frederick Edis, Worcester, Mass.; William Eva, Montreal; Frank Evison, Winnipeg; Miss B. M. Finlay, New York; George A. Foster, Toronto; Gus Hansen, Peachland, B. C.; William Hartnett, Toronto; Fred G. Holden, Montreal; Mrs. Margaret Howie, Morwood Howie, Miss Catherine Howie, and Howard Howie, all of Chicago; Mrs. Caroline C. Hubert and Miss Jean D. Hubert of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. G. A. Inchbold, Montreal; Miss Irene M. Gore Langton, Victoria, B. C.; William Manson, Winnipeg; Robert Marshall, Vancouver, B. C.; Robert Moore, Montreal; Miss Margaret G. Munro, New York; Thomas E. Parker, Toronto; Frank Paulding, Toronto; Henry G. Pope, Toronto; Mrs. J. M. Reid, Vancouver, B. C.; W. Rowley and Mrs. Rowley, Winnipeg; Fred Sage, Canada; Miss C. E. Sloss, Trenton, N. J.; John Stewart, Chicago; William H. Thacker, San Diego, Cal.; William A. Trethowan, Colombia, S. A.; John Tucker, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Willis, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wright and Philip Wright, Suva, Fiji Islands.

The Laconia's crew of 216 included 5 deck officers, 30 engineers, 65 firemen, and 40 coal passers. The rest of the crew were cooks, stewards, and sailors. Among the officers were A. W. Robertson, chief officer; G. Bain, chief engineer; G. S. Kennedy, surgeon; C. T. Spedding, purser; W. P. Gerson, assistant purser, and W. Ballyn, chief steward.

During the time the Laconia was in New York twenty-five of the crew, chiefly in the stoke hole, deserted, and their place replaced by twenty Americans and Spanish and one Portuguese.

The names of the men who signed at the British Consulate shipping office, 25 South Street, on Saturday, Feb. 17, were D. Adamson, H. Shepherd, firemen; J. Johnson, J. H. Young, L. Donnel, F. Copper, A. Dwyer, C. Messbrg, P. Cleveland, F. Smith, and F. Sampson, all coal passers; J. Lewr, J. Bowman, H. Smith, M. Ihugled, W. Wrong, J. Williams, B. Carter, and B. Redny, all sailors. All gave addresses of boarding houses in New York and Brooklyn.

The first report of the sinking of the Laconia was received by the Cunard Line at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and given out at the office at 122 State Street without delay. Reports from other sources had been circulated shortly after noontime and caused considerable excitement in the New York Maritime Exchange and in shipping and marine insurance circles. The Laconia message received by the Cunard Line read: "Laconia torpedoed last night. One casualty."

Captains of steamships in port said that in their opinion two German submarines were waiting for the Laconia, one on either side of the track toward the Fastnet, and on a clear night their commanders would have no difficulty in distinguishing the big bulk of the liner, although she would be running without lights. But at night, the Captains said, the officers and men on the liner would not be able to distinguish the periscope of a submarine, or to use the gun mounted at the stern. With the liner's speed of 18 knots and her gun, the submarine would not have been able to sink the Laconia in broad daylight, in the opinion of the Captains and officers in port.

T. Ashley Sparkes, general manager of the Cunard Line in the United States, said he had no statement to make except that he deeply deplored the loss of such a fine vessel and hoped no lives had been lost. The office of the line was closed at 7 o'clock at night and no news from the head office in Liverpool was expected until the survivors had been landed.

BOOKED FROM NEW YORK.

Father Waring Took Risk to Visit Mother, Who Was Ill.

The Rev. Joseph Waring, professor in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Seminary, Baltimore, Md., one of the Americans who was on the Laconia, was born forty-four years ago in Preston, England, but was a naturalized American. He came here early in 1901. His cousin, the Rev. George J. Waring, United States Army Chaplain, assigned to the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, Governors Island, was told yesterday of the sinking of the Laconia.

"I would not give a nickel for my cousin's life," he said, "for when he sailed he was in very delicate health. In fact, he was so ill that I tried in every way to dissuade him from making the trip, but his mother and sister—the latter a Good Shepherd nun—both were very low, and he felt that he should go and see them.

"Considering the weakened state of my cousin's health he certainly never would survive the hardship and cruel suffering of trying to make land in an open boat—if the passengers were permitted to escape that way. Remember, there are other ways of killing Americans besides drowning them."

Father Joseph Waring has been one of the leading Catholic workers in missionary labor among the negroes. In addition to his professorial duties in the Baltimore seminary he acted as assistant pastor of St. Barnabas's Church there. Before going to the Maryland city he was pastor of negro congregations in San Antonio, Texas, and Norfolk, Va.

Another passenger listed as from New York was Miss Phyllis Barker of 24 East Sixty-second Street. There it was said that Miss Barker was an English girl and that she and her brother, Reginald Barker, had come to this country merely for a visit. Mr. Barker, who remained in this city, tried, it was said, to persuade his sister to stay in New York, but she desired to go back to take up Red Cross work.

On the Cunard Company's roster Mrs. F. E. Harris was listed as living at the Hotel Wolcott, 4 West Thirty-first Street. There it was said that her home was in Fort du Pont, Delaware, and that in company with Mrs. H. C. Carr, also of Fort du Pont, she had registered at the hotel on Feb. 14, remaining until the night of Feb. 17, when she went aboard the steamship. Mrs. Carr returned to her home. The impression at the hotel was that Mrs. Harris's trip was something in the nature of an adventure. She had planned originally to sail on the Frederik VIII., but, it was said, changed to the Laconia as affording her a better opportunity to see something of the war.

CARGO WORTH $2,000,000.

Mails from the St. Louis Also Were on the Laconia.

The Laconia carried a mixed cargo of about 8,000 tons, which included 1,000 bars of silver and a quantity of specie, and was valued roughly at $2,000,000.

Items on the manifest included 3,000 tons of agricultural steel, 2,843 bales of cotton, 200 tons of iron plates for ship building, 40,000 bushels of wheat, 900 tons of provisions, chiefly meat, 1,408 boxes of appies and oranges, 2,000 cases of brass rifle cartridges, empty, and 150 tons of sundries.

The liner had 5,400 sacks of mail, which included 1,300 sacks from the American liner St. Louis, posted before Feb. 3, and overland mail from Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

The loss of the 5,000 sacks of mail will cause great inconvenience to many business men all over the United States and Canada, as it contained thousands of drafts, bonds, and contracts which had been held up through the stoppage of the American Line service. The registered mail was also said by the postal officials to have been very heavy and very valuable.

The Laconia was the largest ship in the merchant service to be torpedoed by a German submarine since the Lusitania went down. She was also the first steamship to be torpedoed at night, when submarines are supposed to be blind.

The Cunarder was a twin-screw vessel of 18,099 gross tonnage, 600 feet long, with 71 feet beam and 40 feet depth of hold. She was built in 1911 at Swan, Hunter's yard, Wallsend-on-Tyne. Her equipment included all the latest improvements, including the Frahm patent anti-rolling tanks. Her speed was 18 knots under normal conditions.

For the first nineteen months of the war the Laconia was an auxiliary cruiser patroling the Indian Ocean under command of Captain Irvine, and she was armed on her present voyage with a naval 4.7 gun manned by a crew, who were on the liner when she was cruising. The gun had a range of six miles, and fired a shell weighing 75 pounds, which exploded on striking the water and scattered shrapnel designed for penetrating the hull of submarines in all directions.

The Laconia's sister ship, the Franconia, was sunk last October in the Mediterranean. The Cunard Company has lost altogether four of its big passenger steamships, the Lusitania, Franconia, Alaunia, and Laconia, and has five left, the Aquitania, Mauretania, Carmania, Caronia, and Andania. The Laconia missed her January voyage to New York on account of one of the Belfast-Liverpool steamboats running into her when she was an anchor in the Mersey with passengers on board ready to sail for New York.

When she arrived here on Feb. 14 no notice had been received until she had been reported passing Fire Island early in the morning.

Every precaution possible was taken on the Lacania to insure the safety of the passengers and crew. Lookouts were in the crow's nest on the foremast and also at the foremast head. Lookouts were also on the fo'c'sle head, and a junior officer on the afterbridge watched for submarines.

SAY LACONIA SINKING MAY BRING ACTION

Some Circles in Washington Think Destruction of Liner Will Force Wilson's Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Hardly had President Wilson concluded the reading of his address before the Senate and House this afternoon when the news spread about the Capitol and through the Government departments that the passenger steamer Laconia had been sunk. Immediately there was a disposition in some quarters to believe that Germany had at last committed the "overt act" which might bring about war between that Government and the United States.

It was not until late tonight that definite news reached Washington that the Laconia had been sunk without warning and that two American citizens, both women, had probably lost their lives. During the day there were reports that the Laconia had been sunk on sight and that lives had been lost, but Senators and Representatives as a rule felt that there was no value in speculating upon meagre knowledge as to what the result of the Laconia incident would be upon relations between Germany and America.

The general opinion was that it was for President Wilson to determine whether or not the sinking of the Laconia constituted an overt act as he understood the term. In this connection it was contended that the President in his message today seemed inferentially to draw a distinction between the sinking of American merchant vessels and foreign merchant vessels.

But in the two cases he mentioned, those of American ships he called attention to the fact that the lives of the crews "were safe-guarded with reasonable care." It is not believed that the President has adopted the theory that the overt act must be the sinking of American ships, but that he still adheres to the position that American citizens have the right to take passage on belligerent merchantmen, and that if their lives are sacrificed through the sinking of belligerent merchantmen without warning, Germany must be held to as strict an accountability for such methods as if ships flying the American flag had been torpedoed without warning.

In these circumstances the sinking of the Laconia may become a very serious case in its effect upon the relations of Germany and the United States. But it is impossible tonight to say whether or not it will change the situation from the prevailing uncertainty to the certainty that President Wilson will ask Congress to take more radical measures than he advocated today in dealing with the German Government.

Since the beginning of Germany's U-boat campaign it has been the practice of the Administration to withhold comment or decision respecting sinkings by German submarines until all the facts had been ascertained. That method will be followed in the case of the Laconia. It is not possible tonight to say what impression the sinking of this passenger steamship has had upon the Administration.

5 OTHER SHIPS SUNK IN THE WAR ZONE

London and Paris Report Destruction of Two Neutral and Three Belligerent Vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The sinking of six more vessels, including the 18,000-ton White Star Liner Laconia, was reported today in dispatches to Lloyd's and the French Admiralty. The British steamer Dorothy of 3,806 tons, announced as lost by Paris yesterday, was reported today by Lloyd's as having been destroyed off Algiers. The other ship reported lost by Lloyd's was the British steamer Algiers of 2,361 tons. The Algiers was built in 1882 and her home port was in London.

A dispatch from Queenstown reported the sinking of the British steamer Eros of 1,843 tons. Fourteen of the crew are said to have been landed.

The vessels reported sunk by Paris were the Dutch sailer Maria Adriana of 88 tons, the Norwegian steamer Vigda of 1,854 tons, the French sailer Kleber of 277 tons, and the British steamer Algiers of 2,361 tons, (reported by Lloyd's.)

Lloyd's also announced that the crews of the British steamships Iser and Belgier, previously reported sunk, have been landed.

228 SHIPS WERE SUNK BY U-BOATS IN JANUARY

Berlin Says Tonnage Destroyed or Condemned Since War Began Aggregates 4,998,500.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Merchant shipping aggregating 4,998,500 tons belonging to Entente and neutral nations has been destroyed or condemned as prizes by the Central Powers since the beginning of the war, it was officially announced today. Apparently this total covers a period up to the end of January, 1917, only, as no figures for the present month are given. The official statement reads:

"During January last 170 merchant ships of hostile powers, with a total of 336,000 gross tons, were destroyed as a result of the war zone decree of the Central Powers. Of them, ninety-one vessels with an aggregate of 245,500 gross tons were British. Besides these, fifty-eight neutral merchant ships totaling 103,500 gross tons were sunk on account of carrying contraband for the enemy. The total loss in shipping for the month was 228 vessels with a total of 439,500 gross tons.

"Since the beginning of the war, 4,357,500 gross tons of hostile merchant shipping has been destroyed. Of this, 3,314,500 was British.

"In addition, the sea forces of the Central Powers have sunk or condemned as prizes 450 neutral vessels, of a total of 641,000 gross tonnage."

GERMAN DESTROYERS ATTACK BRITISH COAST

Bombard Margate and Broadstairs, Killing a Woman and a Child and Injuring Two Others.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate, small British seaside resorts, early this morning. One woman and one child were killed and two persons were injured. Two houses were damaged. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Edward Carson said that one of four British torpedo boat destroyers on patrol duty in the English Channel, last night, encountered several German destroyers and a short engagement ensued. The British destroyer was not damaged, though she was under heavy gun and torpedo fire. The German vessels were lost sight of, the First Lord said, but in the darkness another force of German destroyers bombarded the undefended ports of Broadstairs and Margate.

British light forces in the vicinity closed in on the German warships, which only remained a short time, he added, and were gone before the approach of the British vessels.

The following official account of the raid was issued by Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the Home Forces:

"Some enemy torpedo boat destroyers approached the Kentish coast, at 11:15 o'clock last night, and fired a number of shells at the unfortified towns of Broadstairs and Margate. The fire was continued for about ten minutes. The material damage caused was slight. One occupied and one unoccupied house was wrecked and about ten houses were damaged. It is regretted, however, that one woman and one child were killed and two children were seriously injured."

Gunners Fired at Random.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Ramsgate says:

"The shelling lasted only a few minutes, the principal damage being sustained in a small village near Broadstairs. I was near a farm about 11:15 P. M. and got warning of what was to happen in the shape of a roaring which soon developed into cannonading of considerable intensity. Indeed it seemed that three or four guns must have been firing simultaneously, and star shells were at once fired. Although they illuminated the sea and land for an area of seven or eight miles, I was unable to see the attacking vessel, nor could I distinguish the flashes of firing guns.

"Only slight damage to property was caused, the gunners apparently firing at random. One house was hit by a shell, making a hole a foot in diameter passing through the wall. It burst in a bedroom in which were a woman and a child, the wife and infant of a munition worker, who is employed a long way from home. The woman was killed and the child so badly injured that it died within a few hours. In another room two more children were sleeping and a splinter from the shell so seriously injured them that it is feared they may die.

"The family in this house consisted of nine children and their parents. Six of the children were at home at the time. The eldest boy is fighting in France.

"Lord Northcliffe, who has a home in the neighborhood, lent a motorcar for the purpose of conveying the injured children to a hospital.

"Apparently there was a series of shots fired in threes or fours and numbering in all, perhaps twenty-five. The almshouses appear to have suffered most, four of them being hit, while in another group of small houses there was damage to the brickwork and windows, chiefly from concussion.

CHICAGOANS LOST ON THE LACONIA

Continued from Page 1.

at the danger zone, and they immediately booked passage on the Laconia. At the dock in New York when the Laconia sailed on its ill-destined transatlantic trip Granger Farwell, his wife, and his two daughters, Sara and Helen, bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Boston. Mr. Farwell returned to Chicago Saturday, while his wife and daughters remained at the Hotel Belmont.

Mrs. Boston, who was popular in Chicago society as Miss Olive Farwell before her marriage, March 21, 1914, took a prominent part in the recent Allied Bazaar here.

Late to-night Mr. Farwell had no news from his daughter, but he fears she may be the "Mrs. Buxton, an American woman," referred to in the dispatches from Queenstown as missing.

Mr. Gibbons was on his way to London to become resident correspondent there for The Chicago Tribune. He represented his paper in Mexico for several years. Mrs. Gibbons did not accompany her husband when he sailed because of the dangers at sea, but planned to join him in England when travel became safer.

In the second cabin the following passengers are listed as "from Chicago": Mrs. Margaret Howie, Master Norwood Howie, Miss Catherine Howie, Master Howard Howie, and John Stewart. Their identity has not been ascertained. They may have been only booked from this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The wife of Lieut.-Col. Frank E. Harris, United States Coast Artillery, Commandant of Fort du Pont on the Delaware River, below this city, was a passenger on the Laconia. She was on her way to England on business.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Arthur T. Kirby, a passenger on the Laconia, was born in Bainbridge, N. Y., and lived there until two weeks ago, when he sailed for England. He is 25 years of age and his parents are dead. He had been employed by a grocery concern and later by the Casine Works. He sailed for England as the representative of a New York firm.

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COL. ROOSEVELT SILENT.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt was deeply moved this afternoon by news of the President's appearance before Congress in advocacy of armed neutrality in dealing with Germany, but declined to discuss the situation for publication. At the time of the diplomatic break with Germany Colonel Roosevelt, in commending the action of President Wilson, announced he would have nothing further to say on the nation's foreign affairs, either of praise or censure, until a definite situation had been reached. He has not deviated from that position.

Definite steps toward the formation of the division of troops the Colonel hopes to lead in case of war are restricted by the informal state of such an organization previous to its actual authorization by the President.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN SOON.

Unless an offering of United States Government bonds for the purpose of covering the Treasury deficit or preparing for war intervnes, it is expected the Canadian Government will bring out its third war loan about Mar. 15. Present plans call for a sale of $100,000,000 of 20-year bonds, payable in gold, either in Canada or New York, and yielding about 5½ per cent.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ARMED NEUTRALITY AND ITS PRECEDENTS

President Adams, in 1798, Obtained Authority to Resist French Aggressions at Sea.

DEFINITIONS BY EXPERTS

Alliances of Neutral Powers in 1780 and 1800 to Defend Shipping Against Operations by England.

Specidl to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Armed neutrality, the phrase used by President Wilson today to express the position which the Government now contemplates assuming toward Germany, is defined by Oppenheim, the English authority on international law, as taking military measures for the purpose of defending neutrality against possible or probable attempts of either belligerent to make use of neutral territory or of defending the "real or pretended rights of neutrals against threatening infringements on the part of either belligerent." Usually armed neutrality has in fact been carried into effect by an alliance of neutral powers, as in the case of the alliance of neutral Baltic powers in 1780 and 1800 to defend their shipping against the encroachments of England.

There have been many cases, however, where it has been maintained by one power acting alone, as in the case in the present war of Switzerland and Holland, who are maintaining the integrity of their territory by keeping armed forces on the border. The most notable instance of such a policy in American history occurred in 1798, when President Adams obtained the authority from Congress to resist French aggressions on the sea. This resulted in a series of depredations and reprisals which was later construed by the Attorney General as actual maritime warfare between the two countries, authorized by both, although war was never formally declared, and fourteen years later the United States was actually at war with France's enemy, Great Britain, for a wholly similar cause of offense.

Although there is no reason to believe that President Wilson will feel bound by historical precedent in his policy, which will unquestionably be dictated by the exigencies of the present situation, the preponderance of cases in the past in which "armed neutrality" has been enforced by alliances of neutrals, together with the President's mention of other neutral interests in his address today, has suggested that he might again attempt to obtain the co-operation of other nations in his present plan to bring Germany to terms. Holland, Norway, Denmark, Spain, and some of the South American countries have been particularly heavy sufferers from the U-boat blockade, and it has been suggested that they might perhaps be asked to follow the precedents set during the last century by European neutral alliances. At the time relations with Germany were severed the President asked other neutrals to take similar action.

Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800.

Oppenheim thus describes the origin of the armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800:

"In 1780, during war with Great Britain, her American Colonies, France, and Spain, Russia sent a circular to England, France, and Spain in which she proclaimed the following five principles:

"(1) That neutral vessels should be allowed to navigate from port to port of belligerents and along the coast;

"(2) That enemy goods on neutral vessels, contraband excepted, should not be seized by belligerents;

"(3) That, with regard to contraband, Article 10 and 11 of the treaty of 1768 between Russia and Great Britain should be applied in all cases;

"(4) That a port should only be considered blockaded if the blockading belligerent had stationed vessels there, so as to create an evident danger for neutral vessels entering the port;

"(5) That these principles should be applied in the proceedings and judgments on the legality of the prizes.

George B. Davis, former Judge Advocate General and one of the best-known American authorities on international law, defines an armed neutrality as "an alliance of several powers, usually of a defensive character, though this is by no means essential."

"The purpose of such an alliance," he says, "is to secure the maintenance of certain views of neutral right, which are believed to be in danger or whose justice is likely to be questioned. If the commercial interests of several nations are threatened by unjust and unlawful measures on the part of a belligerent which they deem unjust or dangerous there can be no question of their right to secure their menaced interests by such combinations as seem best calculated to accomplish this purpose."

Sanction in International Law.

Hall, another authority, in discussing the status of an armed neutrality such as that of 1780 and 1800, and the sanction for it in international law, says:

"It is usual for foreign publicists to treat the formation of the armed neutrality as a generous effort to bridle the aggressions of England, and as investing the principles expressed in the Russian declaration with the authority of such doctrines as are accepted by the body of civilized nations. It is unnecessary to enter into the motives which actuated the Russian Government, but it is impossible to admit that the doctrines which it put forward received any higher sanction at the time than such as could be imparted by an agreement between the Baltic powers.

"The first armed neutrality put forward the immunity of belligerent cargoes in neutral vessels as one of its doctrines; and the weakness produced by the American war prevented England from adopting any means for the vindication of her views. But the members of the league were not themselves proof against the temptation of war. In 1788 Sweden openly renounced the principles of the armed neutrality while at war with Russia, and the latter power tacitly followed her example.

ANSWERS GREEK KING.

Venizelist Envoy Here Says Constantine's Treachery Brought Blockade.

Panos Aravantinos, a representative in this country of the Greek Provisional Government, said yesterday in answer to King Constantine's assertions published on Saturday in an interview he gave to The Associated Press correspondent at Athens:

"It proves how opposed to the sentiments of the people was the policy of King Constantine, which made it necessary for the powers of the Entente to take such cruel steps against Greece. The King's policy has been, and it is even today, pro-German.

"The basis for mutual confidence which Constantine emphatically exalts as the 'one certain guarantee of the safety of the allied forces in the Balkans' cannot exist so long as Greece is ruled by him. Because he destroyed that confidence when he repudiated his signature in the treaty of alliance with Serbia, when he violated his promises of benevolent neutrality toward the Entente, when he violated his oath to keep the Greek Constitution, when he made agreements with the enemies of the Entente, when he committed acts of espionage on behalf of those enemies, and when he delivered to them provinces, forts, guns, food, and an entire military corps.

"Constantine uses the word traitor for Venizelos who, during the tempestuous period of 1909-11, saved by his personal influence the Greek dynasty and furnished to his present slanderer country double the size of that left to him by his father. God grant that the opportunity to become a King of a whom Constantine terms traitors. Greece and other liberty loving nations be not deprived of that category of men

"We hope that the American people will interest themselves in the state of affairs in Greece, and will remember that the creators of the American Constitution drew the principles of civil liberty from Greek history and philosophy, and that those liberties have been abolished in Greece and cannot exist as long as Constantine reigns there."

Comment of Today's Newspapers on President's Speech Asking Power to Arm Ships

NEW YORK CITY.

Congress Must Act.

From The World.

There ought to be no question whatever in Congress about granting to President Wilson the full measure of money and credit for which he has asked in order to protect American lives and American ships on the high seas. The President, in our opinion, erred in his address to Congress on the side of caution and conservatism, not on the side of radicalism. He asked for too little, not for too much. The powers that the President desires are powers barely short of war, but the situation is barely short of war. * * *

As the case stands today, no American can sail on an American ship because those ships are held in port under threat of destruction by the German Government. If he sails on any other ship he takes his life in his hands. Instead of quibbling over the powers which the President is seeking to meet the situation, Congress should not only grant them, but it should insist that he use them to the full extent without delay or reservation.

For two years the United States has been driven from one expedient to another in an effort to avoid war with Germany, and all to no purpose. The more we have tried to conciliate the German people the more the German Government has abused our patience and our sovereignty. The time has come to make an end of it and reassert the self-respect of the United States. All the resources of peaceful procedure have been exhausted. Nothing remains except to employ force, and the Congress that hesitates to give the President all the power that is necessary—even the war power—has made itself an ally of German ruthlessness and German barbarism.

Opposes the Grant of Power.

From The Sun.

The mystical address delivered to the Sixty-fourth Congress yesterday throws no light on the President's plans for the protection of American commerce or for the preservation of the nation's honor, now attacked, insulted, and outraged by Germany's acts on the high seas.

The President asks the expiring Congress to vote to him legislative functions admittedly belonging to the successor of this Sixty-fourth Congress, the Sixty-fifth; and this not because anything has happened between Feb. 3 and yesterday to make the application urgent, but simply in order to spare himself the political inconvenience of applying later on to a Congress of a changed complexion.

And to add still further to the topsyturviness of the proceeding, we find Mr. Wilson attributing cowardice and indecision to the shipowners and ship managers who have been imploring him for nearly a month to give them arms or convoy or at least assurance of Government protection in order that they might send forth their vessels in spite of the German blockade.

Congress will be behind him whenever he moves for the assertion of the nation's rights, and the maintenance of the honor of the flag. But in order that Congress and the nation may be behind him it is necessary that he shall move forward, not backward, and that Congress and the people shall know that he intends to move and how.

His address affords no satisfactory information on these points. Its muddle of postponements and sentimentalities merely affords additional reason why at this time no extraordinary powers should be transferred in blank.

Would Limit the Authorization.

From The Tribune.

Congress should not hesitate to grant President Wilson the power which he asked for yesterday, in so far as he reduced his requests to concrete form and in so far as it is possible to embody them in clear and precise terms in legislation.

There is one passage, however, in the President's appeal for a grant of power which Congress has a right to consider much too obscure. That is the passage in which after asking for an authorization to arm merchant ships defensively the President added: "And to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas." Such an authorization is vague and limitless.

The life of this Congress expires next Sunday at noon, and for nine months thereafter, if Congress should be in recess, the President would be left with practically unqualified and irrevocable discretion to manage our quarrel with Germany as he might see fit—to make war or not to make war, to resort to makeshifts like armed neutrality or pacific reprisal, to become the sole dictator of our policy toward Germany and toward the Entente Allies, with whom we now have a common interest in ending German lawlessness and German warfare against justice, humanity, and civilization.

The Tribune has believed for some time past that it would be a grave blunder for this Congress to grant the President any such vague, unlimited powers as a dictator of peace or war as would enable him to exile Congress from Washington—if he saw fit to do so—for the next nine months. The President's latest message more than ever satisfies us of the soundness of that belief. There is an ominous suggestion of wrist-slapping methods in certain parts of yesterday's speech.

There ought to be a dual representation of the people at Washington in the trying months that are ahead. This Congress should therefore refrain from investing the President with any dictatorial discretion which might tempt him to deny the new Congress its proper share in the determination of national policy.

Says Congress Should Comply.

From The Herald.

President Wilson was probably right in saying to Congress that, in his opinion, he already possesses the authority to take the steps necessary to protect American merchant vessels in the right to pursue their peaceful business on the high seas, but so long as any doubt concerning his powers exists in any quarter, he did the right thing in going to Congress and asking that body to share with him the responsibility of determining the national policy.

The President has shown his confidence in Congress. It now remains for Congress to show that it deserves the confidence of not only the President, but the people.

It is the duty of Congress to grant those requests immediately, without quibble and without stint. The President asks nothing more than the necessities of the situation demand; Congress can do nothing less than its duty—which is plain.

Wants Old to Call New Congress.

From The American.

Two days before the expiration of the thirty-ninth Congress, on March 2, 1867, that body ordered that the new Congress assemble on the second day thereafter, March 4, 1867, in order that there should be no interim at all.

This extraordinary, though constitutional, action was taken because there were questions of such momentous importance calling for settlement at once. The same condition confronts the Congress now.

Gentlemen of the Congress, you are the hope of the country in these times of unreason and war-madness. You should not desert your posts. You should exercise your constitutional authority to call the new Congress, to which so many of you will belong, in immediate session. You should then exercise your authority to put an end to this exhaustion of the nation's food and supplies and defensive weapons.

You should, too, exercise your authority to maintain the peace of the nation and to enforce and, as far it is as possible, to enforce peace upon the nations of Europe. Instead of making war and enlarging the woe and destruction of the world, let us stand for peace and try to save as much as can be saved of wrecked civilization.

Appeals for Patriotism.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Congress ought to have no hesitation in granting to President Wilson the moderate power for which he asks for maintaining the neutral attitude of our Government, if it can be done with due regard for the rights of our people and the honor of the nation.

The calm statement by the President as to what must be done and the reason for it are absolutely convincing. Urging it at this time, on account of the approaching close of the term of this Congress, gives it special emphasis and propriety, and the reason for not leaving it to the new Congress is conclusive.

Members of this expiring Congress should put aside all partisan spirit and antagonism to the present Administration, and solemnly consider their responsibility and their duty as representing the whole people and charged with the welfare of the nation. Unless as a body Congress can rise to the level of the Executive in this matter, it will magnify his attitude in the eyes of the people and the nations and belittle that of the American legislative body.

ALBANY.

Move Is Overdue.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

We rejoice that the President has finally taken a step in support of the brave words he uttered on Feb. 3. The powers he has asked for are literally unprecedented in American history, but we do not grudge him one of them. * * * Today's news, indeed, is stirring, but it is overdue, and it is surprising to no one. The amazement is that it has been so long deferred, and the wonder is as to how many times it is to be repeated.

BUFFALO.

Wishes Less Said About Neutrality.

From The Buffalo Express.

In the circumstances, we wish the President had come out stronger on the question of arms and had said less about neutrality and keeping out of the war. The President's heart is right, as his closing words show.

ROCHESTER.

America Will Support President.

From The Democrat and Chronicle.

The President still clings to the hope that it will be possible, in spite of all that has occurred, to keep the United States out of the war. The measure on which he is placing his reliance short of that step is armed neutrality. * * * It is hardly necessary to say that the great mass of the people will support him in any measure which proves effective in defending American rights from Teutonic madness.

SYRACUSE.

An Appeal to Law and Patriotism.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The President redeclares his purpose to keep out of war, if he can. He proposes to keep America neutral, but it is a new kind of neutrality, a neutrality to be enforced with guns. He finds ample warrant for the use of the terms and of the method of defense it implies, in law, in history, and in common sense. His appeal is solely to law, to history and to patriotism.

GLOVERSVILLE.

His Message Rings True.

From The Gloversville Herald.

Americans, even pacifists, will rejoice that President Wilson has not waited for the expected "overt" act before taking further steps to convince the German Emperor that the United States, while peacefully inclined and dreading war, measures up to the expectations and hopes of all true Americans. His message yesterday rings true. Americans do not want war only as a last resort, but they do want to feel and know that they have at least preserved their self-respect.

TROY.

Congress Should Back Him.

From The Troy Record.

Men may criticise the President for his uncertainty and his reluctancy to take definite steps, but whenever he does take a step, no matter how unwillingly or irresolutely, the nation must support him. In seeking authority to put into operation a real American program Congress and the country should back him to the last man.

ELMIRA.

President Proceeds Correctly.

From The Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

The President proceeds correctly in asking Congress to sustain his plan to protect our commerce on the high seas and to this extent his suggestions no doubt will be followed. Congress should be slow, however, to vote anything that savors of blanket appropriation for the purpose, as such action might tend to encourage an attempt at indefinite exclusive management of affairs.

PORTLAND, ME.

America Ready to Face War.

From The Portland Press.

There can be no doubt about the action Congress will take. The power the President asks for he already possesses under the Constitution, but he appeals to Congress for confirmation of it as directly representing the people through their representatives. Americans will not hesitate to express their confidence in the President or to indicate the course which should be adopted. * * * If armed neutrality, which the President recommends, leads to war being made upon the United States its people are ready to face it at this juncture all sectionalism and all partisan feeling submerged, and we stand before the world a united and determined people.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Could Have Done No Less.

From The Manchester Union.

Let us hope that the response of Congress, whatever it may be, will not result in plunging our country into war; but let us hope fervently and pray without ceasing that both President and Congress will stand firmly and manfully, come what may, for American rights and American honor and the pain thereof. The President could have done no less than that which he did yesterday. How can Congress do les sthan heed his proposal?

BOSTON.

Would Not Use Authority if He Had It.

From The Boston Herald.

So nicely balanced are the President's requests that each assertion of the military spirit alternates, as it were, with indications that he would not use any more authority if he had it. The message itself thus displays chills and fever, too.

Wilson at His Worst.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The speech is Mr. Wilson at his worst. It shows him very evidently undecided what to do, uncertain in the face of this great crisis, hesitating on the brink of a decision. He has no policy. We can only hope that the American people will in the next few days demonstrate so plainly their determination to stop this talking and do something that Mr. Wilson will be forced to act.

PROVIDENCE.

President's Recital Is Unanswerable.

From The Providence Journal.

The President is plainly impressed by the cumulative viciousness of the German submarine campaign. If no one act of the U-boats up to this time is justification enough for us to take more radical steps against Berlin, if even the destruction of the fine Cunarder Laconia, with American passengers and sailors on board, does not constitute the "overt act," of which he spoke in his address of Feb. 3 at the capital, nevertheless the repeated offenses of the undersea boats since the barred zone proclamation went into effect comprise a record of authorized atrocity as abominable as it is complete.

The President's recital of our rights and of the violation of those rights is unanswerable. Is there any reason why we should not assert and defend them? Why should we not protect our merchant vessels, the crews that man them, and the passengers who wish to sail in them by arming them or providing them with convoys or both?

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Congress Must Sustain Nation's Honor.

From The Springfield Union.

Congress should back up the President with a will in measures necessary to sustain the American honor. * * * At the same time, the legislative department will be wise not to tie its own hands or place itself in the position of weakly passing along to the Executive those responsibilities that by right rest upon Congress. Extraordinary situations call for extraordinary measures sometimes, but let us not be in haste to dispense with these established forms.

HARTFORD.

Armed Ships Should be Sailing Now.

From The Hartford Courant.

If Congress smoothes the way for the needed legislation, it should surely put in the President's hands the power that he asks. * * * In our opinion American ships sailing under the Stars and Stripes should already be on the ocean armed with the guns and the authority of the country.

NEW HAVEN.

Every One Must Stand by President.

From The New Haven Courier-Journal.

President Wilson has put the interpretation upon the situation which it was thought he would be forced to. * * * Every one "with American principles at his heart" must spring to the support of the President and stand by him in the trying hours and days ahead of him.

WASHINGTON.

Independence More Than War.

From The Washington Post.

The arming of the merchant vessels in all probability will not prevent war. * * * But it is absolutely necessary that Americans and American ships should have the free use of the seas. * * * The least that Congress can do is to authorize the President to furnish arms and gunners to merchant vessels. * * * Congress should authorize him to send warships as convoys of merchant vessels when the latter are not carrying contraband of war. * * * The United States cannot fail to defend and maintain its right to use the seas without surrendering its independence. Its independence is more important than war with Germany.

BALTIMORE.

One Step Nearer War.

From The Baltimore Sun.

That the President's address increases the seriousness of the situation in one respect cannot be questioned. Breaking off relations with Germany brought us one step nearer to war. "Armed neutrality" will doubtless bring us one more step nearer. * * * The chances are that Germany will do as she said she would do. And, if so, we must safeguard our rights.

WILMINGTON.

Nation Must Support President.

From The Wilmington News.

Mr. Wilson has finally spoken and, as the head of the nation, he must be supported. It is pretty certain that if the authority he asks is granted he will go no further in dealing with Germany than a large majority of the members of Congress would go. An intolerable situation has developed and some way must be found to relieve it. * * * Surely if ever a President wanted to keep out of war, within the bounds of honor, Mr. Wilson is such a President. He, however, discloses a firm determination to safeguard the interests of the country and its citizens against foreign aggression.

CHARLOTTE.

Faith in President's Wisdom.

From The Charlotte Observer.

President Wilson today finds himself backed by the whole body of American people; they have faith in his wisdom and his courage, they are with him heart and soul, and if trouble comes he will find at his command the support and resources of a united country. Germany can no longer remain in doubt as to the determination of the United States toward her interference with our rights as a neutral country.

WHEELING.

Has Asked the Right to Fight.

From The Wheeling Register.

President Wilson has asked the right to fight. * * * Having established the American ideals of rights of neutrals on the high seas by breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wilson intends upholding them by the use of arms, placed aboard the vessels to resist attacks. * * * Congress will support him as will the people.

RICHMOND.

Should Have Had Authority Before.

From The Richmond Times Dispatch.

There will be but one criticism throughout patriotic America of President Wilson's appeal to Congress for authority "to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms." The criticism will be that this authority should have been asked, obtained, and utilized at least ten days ago. * * * If Mr. Wilson's patience at times has chafed and humiliated some of our citizens, it has served in this crisis to assure him the loyal support of all of our citizens. There will be no faltering now. With drum-bent and with heart-beat America marches to support those principles the President has proclaimed, which are the foundation of American nationality, the inspiration of American freedom, and the justification of American faith.

CHATTANOOGA.

Language Is Solemnly Significant.

From The Chattanooga Times.

With the calmness of conscious rectitude, the President tells the story of what Germany is doing and his own resolve that the United States cannot rest quietly while the lawlessness rages, threatening at any moment the lives of innocent Americans going about their lawful errands. * * * His language to this point is so solemnly significant and so clearly sets out the motive and the purposes of the nation in this crisis that no man may safely question its force or deny the impressive obligation it lays at the doors of every American citizen.

NASHVILLE.

Means Protection of American Rights.

From The Nashville Tennessean.

The President will be as prompt and as decisive in action as he has been painstakingly patient through the months of waiting. Armed neutrality will not mean, for him, armed idleness. It will mean the active protection of the rights of America, of the rights of humanity. We go to the final battle for human freedom, that spirit of freedom which called America into existence as a governmental entity. Certainly, every man with American principles at his heart will defend these things.

LOUISVILLE.

America With Its President.

From The Louisville Herald.

With discretion the President pledges himself to use the authority he seeks; with such restraint as, under the circumstances, may be possible. With a heart all but broken that patience can no further go and that the day of peace may well be drawing to its close, he is none the less resolute to safeguard and to vindicate the rights, the lives, the property of our citizens. He could not have done less. To have dallied further would have been cowardice. America is with its President.

NEW ORLEANS.

Nothing Else to Do.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The President does not propose war with Germany, but he does propose that we at once assume the attitude known in international law as "armed neutrality." * * * There is, in truth, nothing else to do, unless we intend to accept any terms which the German Government may impose upon our ships and our trade. Ultra pacifists may prate about nonresistance, but the American masses are not decadent, and are consequently persuaded that some evils are worse than the worst war.

DALLAS.

Stands for Honor and Courage.

From The Dallas Morning News.

The President has preferred only to adopt measures designed to induce our merchant ships to exercise the rights that belong to them by again taking to the seas, * * * and to protect them in the exercise of those rights with whatever armed force the United States can command. * * * That makes the issue between courage and cowardice, between national honor and national dishonor. On one side or the other all men must take their stand. The President has taken his on the side of courage and honor.

ST. LOUIS.

Asserts President Needs Advisers.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The President asks an expiring Congress to do that which he admits he already has the right to do. * * * We do not fear the positive acts of Mr. Wilson when Congress adjourns, and he is left the single solitary power upon which he must depend. We are quite sure that he will not rush us into war. Our fear is that, in the absence of any advisers whom the people can trust, he will do things to delay or prevent positive action that might prove disastrous to our self-respect, to our place in the ranks of nations, and to the preservation of our international rights.

SCRANTON.

Should Be No Hesitation.

From the Scranton Republican.

Considering the grave nature of the emergency, the President's words were extremely temperate, but his tone was not lacking in determination. Even while he was speaking news of the sinking of the Laconia by a submarine was echoing through the streets of Washington to strengthen his argument. There should be no hesitancy about giving the President the authority he asks.

PITTSBURGH.

May Increase Care to Avoid Overt Act.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The declaration of armed neutrality by the President need not lead to war. It is not an act of aggression. It is purely defensive. No overt act has occurred. * * * The declaration of our position may increase the care taken to avoid such an act. The American people fervently hopes. But with the President they are agreed our rights of peace must and shall be defended at any and all hazards.

Did Not Make Out a Good Case.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

President Wilson, in addressing Congress, did not make out a good case in support of his request for dictatorial powers. President Wilson says "it would be most imprudent to be unprepared." That is a complete argument against his desire to go it alone. Adequate preparation at the present time must include the presence of Congress in Washington to act in conjunction with the President, as provided for by the Constitution. Mr. Wilson should summon the sixty-fifth Congress.

CLEVELAND.

A Logical, Reasonable Appeal.

From The Cleveland Leader.

President Wilson's appeal to Congress is a logical, reasonable, perfectly correct step toward war. There is nothing less which the President might have done with decent regard for the honor and welfare of the nation and the highest dictates of humanity. * * * It is to be hoped that no folly or madness of the small but nervy pacifist in this country will blind the German Government to the real position and purpose of the nation for which Woodrow Wilson speaks.

Ought to Grant President's Request.

From The Cleveland News.

Congress should accord the President anything possible that will help him protect American rights on the seas, instantly and unreservedly. The world is watching to see whether manhood's spark is still alive in America. It is abundantly clear that Americans cannot submit further and retain their self-respect. What the President asks is not much under all circumstances. It should be granted by acclamation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Must Not Give Unlimited Authority.

From The Springfield State Journal.

It is a mistake to assume that the American public is so impressed with the wisdom and capabilities of President Wilson that it would invest him with unlimited authority in a matter of this sort. While he enjoys the confidence of the people, this confidence has to do with his motives rather than with the practicability of his wisdom. Most folks readily ascribe to President Wilson honesty of purpose. Few look upon him as a practical man. With all the weaknesses ascribed to Congress, the average citizen feels that the country will fare best if its Constitutional powers be exercised in this crisis. This is true of men who support the President politically as well as of those who do not agree with him in politics.

KANSAS CITY.

Hesitation Will Invite Aggression.

From The Kansas City Star.

Hesitation in Washington, any attempt at political jockeying will invite aggression by Germany. There should be no possible excuse for any misunderstanding of the American position. Prompt action by Congress should assure the world that a united nation is standing unflinchingly for American rights, which are also the rights of civilization.

GRAND RAPIDS.

A State of Affirmative Americanism.

From The Grand Rapids Herald.

President Wilson's proposal of "armed neutrality" is but the logical sequence to his repeated warnings against ruthless German warfare, culminating in the severance of diplomatic relations. * * * "Armed neutrality" is not a state of war. * * * It is merely a state of affirmative instead of negative Americanism. * * * The President reluctantly takes the only course. With peace prayers on their lips, the people of this country will again salute their Executive, swear him fealty, and await whatever consequences the Imperial German Government decides to invite.

CHICAGO.

A Step Nearer War.

From The Chicago Herald.

The news of the sinking of the liner Laconia gave grim emphasis to the President's appeal to Congress. * * * But before the word of this last exhibition of frightfulness had reached America President Wilson had decided that the ominous hour had come, when Congress must be asked to grant that power essential to the protection of American rights. No man could have been more loath than the President to make such a decision. * * * Congress should grant the President the power he seeks. It is not a declaration of war. It is a step nearer war.

MILWAUKEE.

Refusal Might Cause Trouble.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

While favoring an extra session, we are disposed to think that refusal to invest the President with the ad interim authority he asks, and thereby giving the impression abroad that we are a divided people on the question of defending our plain rights, would be more likely to bring on trouble than a prompt grant of the authority.

ST. PAUL.

A Memorable Step.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The step which the President anticipated in his petition to Congress is of course solemn and memorable. Yet it would be more stirring had the necessity of it been less long in developing. It would be regarded with more dread were the hostilities, which it is designed to resist, less handicapped by other enemies. The United States is upon the comfortable side of this situation, which has been forced upon us. It is the German Government which must fear the consequences of its own chosen policy, not ourselves; but not to support the President in his announced course would be to deny the cause of the nation.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Already Made Too Many Bluffs.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Asking for this power presupposes the expectation of using it. American shipowners have already said that, if they could get the guns for defense and the men to operate them, they would resume their sailings at once. It is no defense of our commercial rights to simply assert them, and then fail to furnish the means of defense. That would only make matters worse. We have already made all the bluffs that we can afford to make and more. If the President is granted the power to create a state of "armed neutrality" and fails to use it, it were better that he had not asked for it. That is the reason why the situation takes on a new aspect of gravity.

OMAHA.

Expressed Sentiment of the Country.

From The Omaha Bee.

In addressing Congress on this topic, President Wilson very temperately expressed views of the situation that are in accordance with the sentiment of his countrymen, as well as having support in reason. It is not alone for the rights of Americans he stands * * * it is for the common rights of humanity, without which the President says civilization cannot exist.

LINCOLN, NEB.

No War Unless Germany Wants It.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

This is not war unless Germany chooses to make it an occasion for declaring war. All the millions, who, when war seemed imminent, thought it every citizens' duty, regardless of private opinions, to "stand by the President," will, of course, "stand by the President" in this final desperate effort to solve the international crisis without recourse to war.

SALT LAKE.

Will Not Abuse Power.

From The Salt Lake Tribune.

President Wilson says that he asks no authority and proposes no measures which need lead to war. He proposes merely to defend American rights, lives, and property. That should satisfy those who have protested that they want to fight only in self-defense. * * * President Wilson lays stress upon the disinclination of the American people for war, and declares that he is just as desirous as they to escape a conflict. We think that up to date he has given the people of his country every reason to trust in his pacific intentions. Few will believe that, if he is granted the power necessary to a state of armed neutrality, he will abuse it.

RENO.

Congress Should Sustain Him.

From The Nevada State Journal.

President Wilson, fully realizing the seriousness of the situation between the United States and Germany, * * * is asking only for such power as may best protect American lives and American commerce in the event of any overt act or acts being committed against our citizens and our shipping interest. Congress, therefore, without reluctance should grant him the authority he requests. The American people will approve the action of the President and the action of Congress should it sustain him.

BOISE.

Answer Will Be Cast Up by the Sea.

From The Idaho Statesman.

The President says the present conditions are intolerable, that the freedom of the sea is in fact denied to us, and if we are to be a nation fit to survive, the time has arrived to not only assert our rights, but to enforce them. If that means war, war it will be. The paths of the sea will be paths of peace so long only as they can be freely traveled by our ships. The answer will be cast up by the sea.

BISMARCK.

Congress Owes Its Support.

From The Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.

President Wilson, in his message, declares that he is not asking Congress to confer upon him power to declare war. He merely wants to protect Americans on land and sea in pursuit of their lawful errands. If the overt act comes, doubtless he will assemble Congress and ask authority to declare war. The entire nation hopes and prays that such an extreme step will not be necessary. Congress should continue in the meantime to support Wilson, for he is only asking now, in specific terms, what he prepared us for in the previous message when relations were severed with Germany. Congress owes the same support tendered when Bernstorff was handed his passports.

SPOKANE.

Has Spoken for Humanity.

From The Spokane Chronicle.

President Wilson has spoken for humanity. The Stars and Stripes are not to be bluffed off the high seas. Piracy is not to run amuck without armed resistance from the United States. The President has pronounced a policy that is certain to command the support of the nation's strength.

SEATTLE.

His Course Is Justified.

From The Seattle Post Intelligencer.

In such a possible contingency as the President foresees, undoubtedly he should be equipped, as he is empowered, to act promptly and effectually, not only in defending but enforcing American rights and in protecting American lives. * * * Diplomacy having failed to safeguard our rights, he proposes somewhat vaguely and tentatively a recourse to armed neutrality. Such a recourse falling just short of actual warfare is manifestly justified by the German submarine operations now reaching the overt act climax in the torpedoing of the Laconia. The country is behind the President.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Must Protect Our Rights.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

If this Government defines the rights of American citizens on the high seas, it is morally bound to provide for the protection of those rights by whatever means are found necessary.

GERMAN PRESS SEES WAR TO PROTECT SHIPS

One Journal Says Wilson's 'One-Sided Neutrality' Will Drive Us to It.

From the German Herold.

The President himself, in his speech yesterday before Congress, declared that the hostile act which, according to his previous speech, would mark the limit of the friendly relations which have hitherto existed with Germany, had up to this time not occurred. That is a point which must be held fast. The President must admit that the situation, so far as regards the sinking of American ships, has not changed since the announcement of the break with Germany. But American commerce suffers under the German blockade " more in apprehension than in fact, more because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk."

So the President has no evidence on which to bring an indictment against the intensified U-boat warfare. There have been none of the "frightfulnesses" which an English language newspaper lately indicated as necessary for a declaration of war. What he wants to have is "a full and immediate assurance of the authority" which may appear necessary to him at any moment. The authority "to equip our merchant ships with defensive armament if that should be necessary. In connection with this the President asks Congress for the necessary credit for the provision of armament and for the insurance of merchant ships against the submarine risk.

If we let our thoughts wander back a little we are struck by the ingenuity with which the Federal Government and the press have constantly directed attention to the difference which is alleged to exist between offenses of England and Germany against international law in the conduct of the sea war. To all references to the infractions of international law committed by Great Britain it was answered that these were not so important, since they endangered only American commerce, not the lives of American citizens. But, according to the statement of the President, the intensified submarine war has harmed only our commerce. None the less, measures are now to be taken against it; if such energy had been turned from the beginning against the offense of the British, the German submarine war would never have taken on its present severity.

"Superfluous" to Ask for Power.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

The President has demanded from Congress general authority and the means to organize "armed neutrality against Germany." He declares that the situation has not changed since Feb 3, when he last expressed himself in an address to Congress on the relations created by the European war. But these relations might change at any moment. * * *

The President further declares that it might be too long before the next Congress should have organized itself in case it were called in extra session, and for that reason he turns to the present Congress; though this is to a certain extent only a matter of form, since he possesses, in fact, all the power for which he now goes before Congress. The President lays stress upon his love for peace, and says that he wants no war now, and has not the intention of provoking one; a war can be brought about only through a hostile act on the part of Germany.

Congress will now have to deal with the proposal. Since the President declares that he possesses already the necessary power without a resolution of Congress, it appears to be superfluous to accord it to him expressly.

Denounces "One-Sided Neutrality."

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The President demands armed neutrality against Germany on the ground that she violates our rights. He has sent nearly a hundred notes to England protesting against the violation of our rights, but he does not propose to compel her to respect our flag, our honor, and our commercial rights; he does not say that he will send ships under convoy to neutral countries from which our commerce is barred by England, or convoy our mail to secure it against English piracy. It is this one-sided neutrality that will drive us into war, for such is the ultimate effect of the measures proposed by the President.

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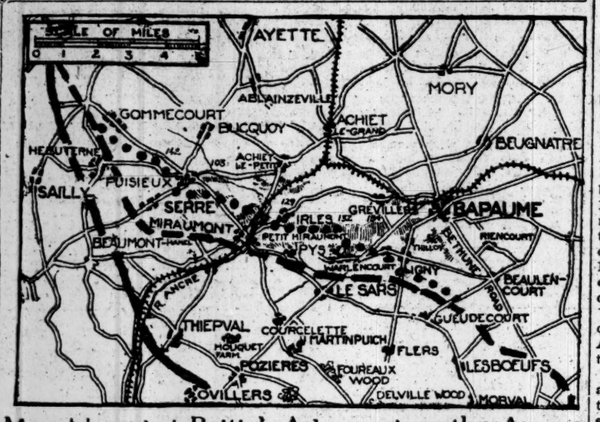
British Already at Foot of Hill Where Germans Hope to Stand.

AIR SCOUTS SEE RETREAT

Report Roads Leading to Bapaume Barricaded by the Retiring Germans.

BERLIN SILENT ON MOVE

War Office Makes No Mention of Retirement in Its Daily Report.



Map Showing British Advance on the Ancre

The dotted line in the above map indicates the new positions of the British, the extent of the advance being shown by comparison with the broken line, which is where General Haig's troops stood when the present advance began. The solid black line indicates the battle line at the beginning of the Somme offensive last July. In the last three days the British have pushed forward about two miles on a front of eleven miles, from south of Gommecourt to a point east of Gueudecourt. Their front now runs along the foot of the Bapaume ridge (lying just west of Bapaume) to which the Germans were said to be retreating.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British advance along the Ancre River has attained a depth of two miles and extends along a front of about eleven miles, according to the official report from British Headquarters in France tonight.

General Haig's troops have occupied the villages of Pys, Miraumont, Warlencourt-Eaucourt, and the strong position known as the Butte de Warlencourt, southwest of the latter village. The British line has been advanced to the outskirts of Le Barque, Irles, and Puisieux-au-Mont.

The text of the statement follows:

The movements referred to in the communications Saturday and Sunday were maintained during the day on both banks of the Ancre. Our advance extends over a front of about eleven miles, from east of Gueudecourt to south of Gommecourt, and has attained a depth of two miles.

In addition to the village of Serre reported yesterday, we now occupy the strong point known as Butte de Warlencourt and the villages of Warlencourt-Eaucourt, Pys, and Miraumont. We have reached the outskirts of Le Barque, Irles, and Puisieux-au-Mont.

A hostile attack made early this morning on one of our posts south of the Somme was driven off with loss.

We carried out a successful raid this morning north of Arras, and captured twenty-four prisoners. We also entered the enemy's trenches during the night west of Monchy-aux-Bois and west of Lens, and brought back a few prisoners.

The hostile artillery was more active than usual during the day south of the Somme and also south of Ypres. We carried out a successful bombardment of a number of points and caused an explosion in the enemy lines.

In the course of the air fighting yesterday one German airplane was destroyed; another was driven down damaged.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

Late yesterday French detachments broke into the German lines near Ville-sur-Tourbe, (twenty-five miles west of Verdun,) destroyed a number of shelters and brought back prisoners and materials.

Two surprise attacks by the enemy, one on one of our trenches, north of Beauline, northeast of Soissons, the others on one of our posts northwest of Avocourt, were broken up. We took prisoners, including one officer. There were intermittent cannonading at some points on the front.

Yesterday our pilots brought down three German airplanes. One of these fell in our lines near Mersy, in the vicinity of Rheims; the second south of Pinon, in the Aisne; the third southeast of Altkirch. Our squadrons threw numerous projectiles on bivouacks and munitions depots near Spincourt, where a number of explosions were heard; on the aviation grounds and hangars at Buzancy, the railways at Ars-sur-Moselle, and on railway stations at Boussewiller and Woelfling, in the region of Wissembourg.

The official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

Our artillery carried out effective fires on the German organizations in Belgium in the region of the Dunes and east of Malancourt Wood.

We delivered a surprise attack against an enemy salient north of Tahure, bringing back prisoners. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

Along the whole Belgian front there was sustained artillery fighting on both sides, with moderate intensity, especially in the direction of Noordschoote and Steenstraete, where the trench guns were active during the course of the afternoon.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An unsuccessful attack was made in Champagne yesterday by the French, it is announced officially. Following is the account of operations on the Franco-Belgian front.

In several sectors between Armentières and the Avre British reconnoitring advances were undertaken without success. In some instances these advances were attempted after artillery preparation, in others surprise attacks were made.

South of Cernay, in Champagne, the French made an attack without success. Between the Meuse and the Moselle German reconnoitring detachments carried out successful enterprises.

In numerous aerial engagements yesterday our adversaries lost eight airplanes, two of them from the midst of an aerial squadron which dropped bombs without success in the Saar district.

Tonight's statement says:

An attack made by the British east of Arras at noon today failed. In the Sailly sector the fighting became more active toward evening.

GERMANS BLOW UP BAPAUME DEFENSES

British Headquarters Hears Tentons May Fall Back to Arras-Cambrai Line.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 26.—The full extent of the German retirement in Somme area has not yet developed. Outpost fighting continued today between strong British patrols, pressing forward over the newly yielded ground, and the German rearguards, who fell back under the fire of their heaviest calibred guns. There has been comparatively little light artillery fire, the Germans evidently depending on their heavies mounted on railway trucks, which could be rushed away at the last moment in case of necessity.

The British continue to move forward all along the line from just south of Gommecourt to Le Transloy, the latter point apparently being the pivot from which the German retreat swings backward. The line has been carried well to the northeast of Serre, while Irles and Warlencourt are in British possession. Serre, Pys, Warlencourt, and Miraumont, like other famous points in the Somme battlefield, such as Pozières, Courcelette, and Contalmaison, long ago ceased to have form as villages. The artillery fire they endured for months pulverized them to bits of stone and brick, the remnant of which will now be used by the British in restoring the roads to a passable condition.

The weather cleared today, and the airplanes, quick to take advantage of flying opportunities, were up, closely observing the German movements. The British line today was creeping nearer Bapaume, the famous German stronghold, regarding which there were reports that the garrison had blown up what had been proclaimed as impregnable fortified cellars and other various underground works, on which they had labored for the greater part of two years. The roads leading into Bapaume were also reported to be obstructed by giant trees, mine craters, and other barriers.

No official hint as to the probable line the Germans propose taking up could be obtained tonight from any member of the British Staff. There have been many conjectures during the last week, however, that when the Germans began to fall back under pressure they would probably make no real resistance until they reached a line approximating Arras and Cambrai. It is known that the Germans have been preparing defenses that far back for some time, where they hope to hold against the expected allied offensive.

A fire was observed at Gommecourt today, a heavy artillery action going on, and this may be the next salient to give way. One of the German trenches which has passed into British hands had the official name of "Heaven Trench," although its condition suggested anything but that.

The German retirement, coming so closely on the heels of unrestricted submarine war, forms one of the most interesting phases of the great war. The Germans gave the first intimation of the near approach of their retirement when they evacuated Grandcourt three weeks ago. This was evidence of new German tactics, for throughout all the bitter fighting of 1916 they never yielded an inch of ground until they were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The backward movement inaugurated at Grandcourt now becomes the greatest retreat of this front since the battle of the Marne.

The events of the past two days have sent a thrill through the entire British Army, a thrill which seems to forecast the end of the "stationary" warfare.

BRITISH SOUTH OF SOMME.

Take Over an Additional Part of the Front Held by the French.

The official statement from British Headquarters in France yesterday gives the first indication that General Haig's troops have taken over an additional part of the Somme front formerly held by the French.

The British statement speaks of the repulse of a small German attack on British positions "south of the Somme," as well as artillery fighting in that sector. It will be recalled that at the beginning of the Somme offensive last July the French forces held about seven miles of the front north of the Somme River, where some of their greatest gains were scored.

On Dec. 29 last THE TIMES published a dispatch from London quoting General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, to the effect that the British had relieved the French of the defense of the front north of the Somme. He then said that perhaps the British would further extend their lines. Yesterday's dispatches indicate that this has been done.

FRENCH AIR CREW KILLED.

14 Men on Dirigible Brought Down by the Germans in Lorraine.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (via London.)—Fourteen men were killed by the destruction of the French airship reported in yesterday's official communication to have been brought down by the German defensive fire. Additional details regarding this incident were given out here officially today as follows:

"The French airship brought down on Friday night was set ablaze by our anti-aircraft fire. It fell in flames near Weelferdingen, west of Saargemund, (in Lorraine.) When it landed the ammunition which it carried exploded. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were killed. The damage to the airship does not prevent ascertaining the details of its construction."

50 DRIVERS REACH FRANCE.

American College Students Will Join the Ambulance Corps.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Fifty American university men, recruits for the American ambulance field service, have arrived here, landing from the steamship Espagne from New York. With these and other contingents which will arrive soon from the United States there will be 400 ambulances of the field service in commission at the front.

Professor A. Platt Andrew, the manager of the service, has been cited in the Orders of the Day of the army for his disregard of danger at the front in directing the ambulance men.

BRITISH TAKE KUT; TURKS IN RETREAT

Cavalry Inflicts Severe Losses Upon the Beaten Moslems, Retiring Westward.

1,730 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Four Field Guns and Many Rifles Among the Booty—Turks Fired Depots at Many Points.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Kut-el-Amara has been captured from the Turks by the British forces, according to a statement made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British War Council. Mr. Bonar Law said that as a result of the operations on the Tigris River front all of the Turkish positions from Sanna-i-Yat to Kut-el-Amara had been secured and that the town of Kut-el-Amara had automatically passed into the hands of the British.

The Turks on the Tigris River front are in full retreat toward Baghela, twenty-four miles to the west of Kut-el-Amara, says an official statement issued today by the British War Department. The fleeing troops are being engaged by pursuing British cavalry. The announcement follows:

Turkish Retreat Began Saturday.

From reports from the commander of the Mesopotamian expeditionary forces, the course of operations on the Tigris during the 24th was: The passage of the stream at Shumran on the 23d was rapidly and effectively exploited. During the following night our patrols pushed forward boldly, maintaining close contact with the enemy.

Early the next morning the ridge across the neck of the peninsula was in our hands, and it became evident that the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Baghela, twenty-four miles west of Kut-el-Amara. Turkish depots and stores at many points were in flames, and a strong rearguard, supported by artillery, had been disposed to oppose our advance.

By 8 o'clock in the morning a strong forces of cavalry had crossed the Tigris and at once manoeuvred to gain the flank of the Turkish line of retreat. Throughout the day both our cavalry and infantry were heavily engaged, inflicting severe and as yet unknown casualties on the enemy.

In the meantime our successes at Sanna-i-Yat were further pursued, and our infantry proceeded to capture and secure in succession the Turkish fifth line defenses, the Makhailat and the Suwada positions, finally reaching the line Ataba-Marshmagasis.

Throughout the fighting our airplane squadron co-operated with invaluable results, frequently using bombs and machine guns from minimum altitudes.

Took 1,730 Prisoners in Two Days.

In two days' fighting we captured 1,730 prisoners, including at least one Turkish regimental commander and four Germans; four field guns, ten machine guns, three mine throwers, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. As a result of these operations the whole of the enemy's positions from Sanna-i-Yat to Kut-el-Amara has been secured. Kut itself passes automatically into our hands.

As the fighting has now become of an open character and our forces are disposed on a wide front, it has not been possible to ascertain fully the extent of the Turkish losses in men and materials.

Constantinople Admits the Retreat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26, (via London.)—The War Office today announced the withdrawal of the forces at Kut-el-Amara. The announcement follows:

According to a prearranged plan and in order to effect a junction with reinforcements which have arrived, our troops, which have held for a year advanced positions at Kut-el-Amara, as well as positions to the east and west of the town, have been withdrawn to the rear in a westerly direction. The movement was entirely unnoticed by the enemy.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the official news agency at Constantinople, the losses of the British in the recent fighting along the Tigris exceed 30,000 men. Several steamships crowded with wounded soldiers have been sent away, the news agency says.

British Offensive Began Dec. 13.

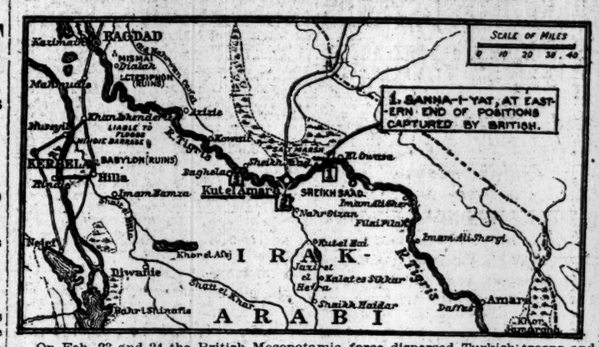
Kut-el-Amara, a strategic military position on the Tigris River leading to Bagdad, was surrendered to the Turks on April 28, 1916, after General Townshend with a British force of some 9,000 troops had withstood a siege since the previous December. The present offensive, which resulted in the capture of the town by the British, was begun on Dec. 13, 1916, by an advance along the Shatt-el-Hai. The Anglo-Indian forces launched a series of assaults and succeeded in clearing the ground between the Shatt-el-Hai and the immediate defenses of Kut-el-Amara.

Two weeks ago the British forces cut the river communication with Bagdad, which is 110 miles further up the Tigris. The British crossed the river about six miles above and in the rear of Kut, at the Shumran bend, and below the town, on the left bank, they delivered a frontal attack and penetrated the fourth line of Turkish trenches at Sanna-i-Yat. Here the Turks had constructed a defensive position, three miles long, covered at one end by the river and at the other by an impassable swamp.

The official British communication, issued last Sunday night, said that the southern portion of the Sanna-i-Yat position, captured in the first assault of the British last Thursday, consisted of two lines of trenches on a front of 450 yards and extending to a depth of ten yards. Six counterattacks were launched by the Turks, only one of which gained temporary success. The British returned to the attack and captured two more lines of trenches on a front of 900 yards.

Last Friday the Anglo-British forces made a determined effort to cross the Tigris at the Shumran bend, about six miles west of Kut, and by nightfall the Turkish positions on the left bank of the river were captured and consolidated. Simultaneously with the crossing of the river, the British official statement said, the assault on the Sanna-i-Yat positions was resumed, and the third and fourth Turkish lines of trenches were captured on a front of 1,050 yards.

Scene of British Tigris Victory



On Feb. 23 and 24 the British Mesopotamia force dispersed Turkish troops and gained possession of positions from (1) Sanna-i-Yat to (2) Kut-el-Amara, which the Turkish garrison was compelled to evacuate retreating westward toward (3) Baghela, twenty-four miles away.

PLEDGES PERSIA'S INTEGRITY

Balfour Says the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 Still Holds.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A. J. Balfour, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked in the House of Commons today whether a new agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Russia regarding the spheres of influence in Persia and superseding the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907.

Mr. Balfour said the latter convention still was in force, and that no arrangement to modify its character would in in any way affect the integrity and independence of the Persian Empire.

Spain Requisitions Wheat Flour.

MADRID, Feb. 26, (via Paris.)—The Government has requisitioned wheat flour in Madrid and neighboring towns to the amount of 4,500 tons.

ADMIRAL MEUX BRANDS FISHER AS A TRAITOR

Denounces "Intrigue" to Restore to the Admiralty an Officer Who "Deserted."

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, member of the House of Commons for Portsmouth, at which port he is commander in chief, in criticising in the House today those who wished to bring Lord Fisher, former First Sea Lord, back to the Admiralty, said: "Lord Fisher deserted his post like a traitor."

There were cries of dissent at this juncture.

"Well," went on Admiral Meux, "if he had been a soldier or a sailor he would have been shot."

This "hydraheaded intrigue" to bring Lord Fisher back, the speaker asserted, was headed by persons who had failed, and if there was one way to lose the war it was to bring back those who had failed.

George Lambert, member for the North Division of Devonshire, expressed regret at the withdrawing of Admiral Jellicoe from the command of the fleet, characterizing it as a "dubious proceeding," very like withdrawing Nelson a month before Trafalgar. In his opinion a gigantic effort was necessary to deal with the submarine menace.

CELTIC NOT BADLY DAMAGED

Officers of the Canada Assert Liner Needed No Assistance.

PORTLAND, Feb. 26.—Officers of the British steamer Canada, in today from Liverpool, reported that the damage to the White Star Line steamship Celtic, which hit a mine Feb. 14, was confined to No. 1 hold, and that the vessel returned to Liverpool under her own steam. Passengers who reached New York Thursday aboard the American liner Philadelphia said that the Celtic was towed to Liverpool by the Canada, but officers of the latter ship said this was incorrect, as the Celtic was not in need of assistance.

The Canada made the voyage from Liverpool without convoy and reported that no enemy craft was sighted.

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is interesting, both because of the beauty and originality of design and the economy made possible by the new metal.

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Balta Shoes for Men and Boys
are constructed on lasts that insure a combination of comfort with style.
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32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Several Hundred That Were $25 and $27.50
Reduced to $17.50
Interesting choosing, for this sale includes every one of our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats now remaining that were selling at $25 and $27.50.
To men familiar with GIMBEL garments this sale will instantly appeal as an important occasion. To others, it is an excellent acquaintance-making opportunity.
The Men's Overcoats are the Chesterfield, full satin lined, with velvet collar. Oxford Greys and Black. Will pay you to keep one till next Winter. Sizes 34 to 48.
The Men's Suits are made in this season's latest models. Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge. Many fancy patterns, Brown, Green and Dark Mixtures. Sizes 33 to 46—stouts included.
Also 100 Knitted Fabric
Light Weight Overcoats
Attractively Priced at $19.50
These are in dark shades.—just the sort of coat to have now, with Spring soon approaching. All sizes, 34 to 42.
GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Men's Lace Boots
Wherein the most approved Spring style is developed on a trim English last in carefully tested leathers
$7.50
A Walking Boot to battle stubborn pavements. Men of New York will welcome its thoroughbred appearance and abiding comfort in wear—its last of ease as well as shapeliness. Leathers, selected for quality of grain and surface finish, include Dark Tan Calf and Black Gun Metal.
Special Today—Lace Boots, Tan or Black Calfskin, $5.50
Boots, Buckskin Tops, $10.00
Dress Shoes, $8.00
Boys' School Shoes, sizes 1 to 6, $3.45
Boys' Dress Shoes, sizes 1 to 6, $5.00
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Will Place on Special Sale To-Day
985 Pairs Women's Boots
Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Model
A high-cut boot, 9 inches to heel, 11 inches to ground. Patent leather vamp, quarters and heel of champagne colored suede, hand turned sole and Louis XV. heel.
In all sizes and widths, including AAA and AA
Actual 10.00 Value
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A Touch of Distinction always.

IF you have never used Pyrex glass dishes for baking, come to Lewis & Conger's. We have complete stocks of this new-process ware—and we should be glad to tell you how it makes your baking of all sorts faster, better, and easier.
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For Golfing, Riding, Motoring and for All Field Athletics.
An elastic back and abdominal supporting belt for men which will help to reduce your stomach, increase your lung expansion, improve your figure, give you greater warmth and added comfort; while its unusual flexibility permits the utmost freedom of movement.
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5,000,000 RALLIED TO AID OF BRITAIN

Subscribed $5,000,000,000 for 'Victory Loan,' Chancellor Tells Parliament.

WOMEN GAVE THEIR JEWELS

Outpouring of Funds Establishes a Record, Bonar Law Declares, Showing Depth of Patriotism.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—There was a scene of great enthusiasm in the House of Commons today when Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the result of Great Britain's third war loan, which is by far the greatest voluntary contribution by the people of any belligerent nation. More than £1,000,000,000 (nearly $5,000,000,000) of new money, with more than 6,000,000 subscribers, are the stupendous figures which the Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed he would have thought it impossible to raise only a few days ago.

The loan has resulted in a striking victory for the Government over the professional financiers, since bankers had advised the Treasury Department that it could not be floated at less than 6 per cent. Mr. Law at the time asserted that he preferred to risk failure in an attempt at a 5 per cent. loan rather than to place 6 per cent. as the standard of the nation's credit. The Chancellor's highest expectations had been for £600,000,000 of new money.

In making his statement Mr. Bonar Law recalled that a week ago he put the number of unexamined applications at from 200,000 to 300,000. He had since found, he said, that this estimate was much below the actual mark. In his statement last week, the Chancellor added, he had included Treasury bills as new money, and he proposed to do so now, for the reason that they were comparatively short dated, the longest being for twelve months, and the shortest for three months. At the time the loan was issued the average was four months. These bills therefore represented obligations which had to be met by the State in a short time, and he thought he was right in considering that freeing the State from these obligations, to whatever extent, was in effect equivalent to new money.

Applications through the Bank of England, the Chancellor announced, amounted to £519,586,000. The amount of Treasury bills converted was £130,711,950. Applications through the Post Office were £30,715,000, while the amount received through war savings certificates was £19,300,000. This made the total amount £1,000,312,950.

Of the amount applied for, the Chancellor continued, only about £22,000,000 was put in the free-of-tax loan. The remainder was in the 5 per cents.

The cost of floating the present loan, including advertising, the Chancellor said, was only £75,000. A number of persons had made gifts of money. Others had put in money, amounting to £196,000 free of interest during the war, while many, principally women, had sent gifts of jewelry. One woman had written saying she had no money, but inclosed a bracelet to be turned into a bullet.

The Chancellor paid a tribute to all those concerned in the issue of the loan, attributing its success to one cause, "the patriotism of the people of this country." It was the expression of the will of the people of this country to win the war, he declared, and the result of the loan was an evidence of the financial ability of this country to see the war through to a successful conclusion.

Analysis of the Loan.

Chancellor Bonar Law this evening gave The Associated Press the following careful analysis of the new war loan:

The total of new money subscribed to the loan is £1,000,000,000. The exact number of subscribers is 5,289,000, including 3,200,000 subscribers for £25,000,000 of £1 for 15s. 6d., a year savings certificate, for a cash value of £19,300,000. If subscribers of 1s. and upward, but of less than 15s. 6d., should be added, the total number of subscribers would exceed 8,000,000.

The total new money of £1,000,000,000 includes £126,000,000 subscribed in the form of Treasury bills. There were no special subscriptions from banks, whereas in the war loan of 1915 the special subscriptions from banks came to £200,000,000 out of the total of £616,000,000 then subscribed. The public subscriptions in 1915 were, therefore, £416,000,000 from about 1,100,000 subscribers, as compared with public subscriptions of £1,000,000,000 from, at the lowest, 5,289,000 subscribers.

The largest German war loan was the third, which, at the rate of 20 marks to the pound, amounted to £608,000,000, but as the sovereign even at that time was worth 24 marks, a truer basis of comparison would be to take that total as £505,000,000. The total raised by the five German war loans is 47,030,000,000 marks, which on the conventional basis of 20 marks to the pound is £2,350,000,000 but at 28 marks to the pound, which is the present value of the mark, is only £1,678,000,000.

Total of British Loans.

The total raised in Great Britain by means of war loans since the war began, exclusive of all short term borrowing, is £2,002,000,000. If Exchequer bonds, of which the average currency is about three and a half years, should be included, this total becomes £2,340,000,000. The population of Germany is 65,000,000, the population of the United Kingdom is 45,000,000.

The total number of subscribers from 1 shilling upward to the last German war loan was 3,810,000. The total number of subscribers from 1 shilling upward to the New British war loan is over 8,000,000.

No figures are available as to the conversion of the 4½ per cent. war loan into the new war loan. The amount of the 5 and 6 per cent. Exchequer bonds converted is not completely known, but is at least £294,000,000 out of a total outstanding of £500,000,000. The total bonds converted, namely, £234,000,000 5 per cents., are of course in addition to the figure of £1,000,000,000 new money.

The war savings certificates included in the Chancellor's statement are certificates purchasable at 15 shillings and 6 pence each and upon which £1 is payable five years hence. They are issued through the post office, and are absolutely free of income tax up to the value of £500 for each individual holding them.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Official announcement was made here today that the subscriptions thus far received for the new war loan amount to 2,200,000,000 lire. Of this 1,470,000,000 lire is new money.

SAYS HE SAW U-BOAT SUNK.

New Yorker Describes Battle in the Harbor of St. Vincent.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The sinking of a German submarine in the harbor of St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, by two Portuguese torpedo boats on the night of Jan. 1 was described here by Arthur J. Jeffs of New York, formerly third engineer on the British steamer Eddie, who says he witnessed the attack.

Jeffs arrived today on the Norwegian steamer Fagerness, which stopped at the islands on its way from Calcutta. He said the submarine was attempting to cut the cable to England when it was attacked by torpedo boats and sunk by shell-fire.

One shot apparently pierced the submarine's hull, Jeffs said, and prevented her from submerging. The underseas craft then circled the Eddie several times, manoeuvring for an opportunity to launch a torpedo, but the two torpedo boats finally caught the submarine between them. They opened up with their rapid firers, and the U-boat, with her hull riddled, sank suddenly.

The Eddie left the islands while Jeffs was on shore leave and he stowed away on the Fagerness. He was detained temporarily by the immigration authorities.

DENMARK KNEW WOOD.

Alleged American Held in Spain Was Forced Out.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—According to the Berlingske Tidende, the alleged American, Harry Wood, arrested at Cartagena, Spain, in connection with the discovery of a pro-German plot, also figured in a career of mystery in Denmark in the first year of the war.

Wood's departure from Denmark, says the newspaper, was not voluntary, but by police request. Wood, who lived at a Copenhagen hotel, passed for an American and cultivated an American appearance, but his acquaintances were aware that he spoke German better than he did English. He frequented the circles of exporters that had been gathered by the attractions of the rich rewards of trade with the belligerents, and his departure from Denmark came as a sequence to a mysterious visit he is said to have paid to Esbjerg and a boat trip thence to Manoe Island, just off the coast at the German frontier, with an individual of uncertain nationality who obtained employment on the Esbjerg harbor works.

The Esbjerg police, according to the newspaper account, surprised the two men in operations at night outside Esbjerg harbor, and their departure from Denmark quickly followed.

Paris dispatches on Feb. 22 announced the arrest of an alleged American named Wood at Cartagena, and reported the discovery of a number of buoys to which were attached waterproofed boxes of dynamite and other explosives and submarine parts. Wood was later set at liberty, said a Paris message on Feb. 25, but later was rearrested, additional evidence having been obtained by the Spanish authorities.

AUSTRIANS IN MANY RAIDS.

Italians Report All Attacks Repulsed —Aircraft Busy.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Following is the official report issued by the War Office today:

"The usual artillery actions took place yesterday, particularly in the Sugana Valley, in the Plava sector, and east of Gorizia. Raids attempted by the enemy against our positions on the northern slopes of Col Bricon, in the Travignola Valley, at Navagiust, in the Upper Degano and on the slopes of Monte Nero were at once repulsed with heavy casualties.

"In the area southeast of Gorizia enemy detachments, after a violent bombardment, attacked one of our advanced positions south of Vertoiba. They were driven back and dispersed, and some prisoners were taken.

"Considerable aerial activity is reported. Our anti-aircraft batteries hit an enemy airplane that fell down near Dueno. Last night two of our airships successfully bombarded the railway station of Rifenberga, in the Branizza Valley, Freiedo, and the aviation ground at Processo, north of Trieste. Two and one-half tons of high explosives were dropped on the objectives with effective results. In spite of a heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries and a violent, unfavorable wind the airships returned safely.

GETS MUENSTERBERG BOOKS

Harvard Will Receive a Valuable Collection of Psychological Works.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26.—Harvard University will receive the library of the late Professor Hugo Münsterberg. This announcement was made today by Edmund von Mach, an intimate friend of the Münsterberg family, at an auction sale of the household furnishings and effects of the former director of Harvard's psychological laboratory.

The library includes a valuable collection of works on psychological subjects.

Taft to Discuss Message Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—Former President Taft tonight declined to discuss President Wilson's message, saying he expected to discuss it tomorrow night at a patriotic meeting in Plainfield, N. J.

Jack Norworth and Wife Reconciled

The divorce suit of Mrs. Mary Norworth against Jack Norworth, vaudeville actor, was withdrawn in the Supreme Court yesterday when it was about to be tried. It was announced by counsel for Mrs. Norworth that she and her husband had become reconciled when Norworth returned from filling an engagement in England a month ago.

DELBRUECK DEFENDS U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Prussian Publicist Calls It a Terrible Weapon Against a Lawless Enemy.

HOW WE "WRONG" GERMANY

By Reorganizing Our Industries to Kill Germans and by Acquiescing in the British Blockade.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, Feb. 26.)—Professor Hans Delbrueck, head of the department of history in Berlin University and also an influential publicist with a large following in his capacity as editor of Preussische Jahrbücher, discussed the submarine situation today in answer to the request of The Associated Press for his views regarding the present campaign.

"For the great body of the German people," he said, "the intensified submarine warfare has never been anything but a terrible weapon of defense against the enemy's wanton breach of the law. Let us consider some phases of the controversy. The British Government has also justified its naval measures as a reprisal against the German measures. We will not go into the question of priority; history will decide who was the first offender.

"But the test of good faith was applied by America to both the German and English claims of acting only in reprisal. The joint note of February, 1915, asked both parties to forego the practices. Germany responded to the test by declaring her willingness; England refused. Had England accepted there never would have died a single noncombatant by starvation in Germany, nor would any have lost their lives on the high seas through a German submarine. We should welcome regaining at once progress toward achieving the freedom of the seas which was established in international law, but which has been lost in the progress of the war."

Now Wedded to U-Boat Ruthlessness.

"Do you believe that the intensified U-boat campaign would cease if England discontinued these illegalities to which you refer?" Herr Delbrueck was asked, and he replied:

"I know that international commerce will automatically resume just as soon as the unlawful British blockade is raised, but, as it was England that began the illegal use of what it considers its most effective weapon against our noncombatant population, ought Germany, in fairness, to be expected definitely to forego the employment of its only weapon suited to fight off Great Britain's hunger blockade of our rights to import from neutral countries the necessities of life for our civil population?

"This is as much our right as it is a neutral right. It was backed by the attitude of the neutrals expressed in their numerous protests. It was recognized by the sense of shame that existed in the enemy countries.

"The blockade seems less frightful to you than the submarine warfare. It is further away and less dramatic, but I would ask the American people to read the British boasts. They are untrue in so far as they claim to have impaired our fighting strength through the blockade; and to have lowered the morale and spirit of our fighting men by sufferings inflicted upon their families. They boast that they are sapping at the future of the German race. We must stop them.

"If there had been any outlook for peace on the lines suggested in President Wilson's address, our decision would have been different," continued Professor Delbrueck, "but we were confronted, under the Entente's terms, with dishonor and dismemberment."

Replying to a question as to his views concerning the rights of noncombatants at sea, Dr. Delbrueck said:

"The rights of noncombatants at sea can only be respected if they themselves respect their duties as noncombatants. British merchantmen have sunk U-boats by putting up sham defenses and by misuse of neutral flags. These have not been isolated acts, but are the results of a policy announced by the British Admiralty. In this manner some of our submarine Captains have paid with the loss of their vessel and crew for their efforts to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

"I am trying to put our case before you as impartially as I can. I will now speak of something which causes us uneasiness.

"Many statements have been cabled to Germany about hostile acts committed or about to be committed by your Government against German subjects and German ships. We were glad to learn finally that these were based upon falsified news dispatches originating in Entente sources. Misstatements repeatedly are reaching you through the same channels reporting outbursts of violence against the persons and property of Americans in Germany. Such statements create passion, and passion is a dangerous aggravation in any crisis. But I do feel that I ought to state very frankly how the German people feel toward America at this moment.

"They feel bitterness and believe they have been wronged. Hundreds of thousands have lost fathers, husbands, and sons through American ammunition. Hundreds of thousands of young men of Germany have been maimed for life with American ammunition.

Our Industries "Reorganized to Kill."

"In all wars the manufacturers of arms and munitions have supplied the belligerent nations, but the manufacturers of arms are not exponents of humanity. Never before were the industries of peace of a country not a belligerent in the war reorganized to kill. Your people forged for our enemies these tremendously effective weapons of death, and we protested in vain.

"Then we were to receive from you bread for our noncombatants. Our enemies interfered. You said their interference was illegal, but you did not make your protest effective.

"Our people are asking with growing bitterness the reason for this discrimination. There may be many legal and technical answers to this question, but our people feel that had there been a will there would have been a way. We have been told time and again that the principle of the freedom of the seas is deeply rooted in your race. Again and again we have heard repeated your President's words: 'I will contend for the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it is violated, and without compromise.'

"Our people were told that the principle of the freedom of the seas demanded that the war on the seas should be so conducted that noncombatants on sea or land should be spared the sufferings of war. Thus, our people patiently looked on, month after month, while a continuous stream of American ammunition poured into England and Russia unchecked by our submarines.

"Now we are going to fight this battle out. The German peoples had wished that it might be fought out as other wars had been—between enemy and enemy."

ASKS SANITY TEST FOR HARRY K. THAW

Mother's Move in Philadelphia Thought to be an Effort to Block Extradition.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A petition for the appointment of a lunacy commission to determine the sanity of Harry K. Thaw, confined in a hospital here as the result of self-inflicted wounds when he was about to be arrested on a New York indictment charging him with whipping 19-year-old Frederick Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., in the Hotel McAlpin, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas here today by counsel on behalf of Thaw's mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw. The proceedings, it was announced, were instituted in an effort to have Thaw's person and estate brought under control of the judicial authorities of Pennsylvania. The report on the petition is made returnable the first week in April.

As soon as District Attorney Swann learned yesterday that proceedings had been instituted in Philadelphia to have Thaw adjudged insane, he instructed Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black to go at once to that city and oppose the move. Mr. Black will leave for Philadelphia this morning and will make formal application to the court to take part in the proceedings.

Heads N. Y. U. Veterinary College.

Dr. Horace W. Hoskins, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary College, was appointed yesterday Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at New York University. Dr. Hoskins succeeded Dr. William J. Coates, who died last December. He was graduated in 1881 by the school he now heads. It was then known as the American Veterinary College. For same time he has been a special lecturer.

FOOD STOCK SCANTY, VON BATOCKI WARNS

Dictator, Explaining Plans for the Coming Year, Says Meat Rations Cannot Be Increased.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Adolf von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, discussed food problems with the Reichstag's Advisory Committee on Saturday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's. Explaining the plans for the coming year, he said that available stocks were scanty and must be carefully managed. He added that the use of bread corn for fodder must be prevented.

Herr Batocki announced the intention of the Food Board to fix the price of potatoes for the entire year at five marks a hundredweight, except in the west and south of Germany, where it would be six marks. He emphasized the importance of a supply of bread, corn, and potatoes for everybody, and milk for children at least.

The food dictator said that it was impossible to increase the meat rations, owing to the urgent necessity of maintaining the stock of milk cows for butter and milk.

Y. W. C. A. TO MAKE COOKS.

Emergency Classes Take Up Problem of How to Eat Well Cheaply.

With the double purpose of providing for possible national need in the event of war and of supplying means for facing the present crisis in food supplies, the Y. W. C. A. is beginning this week classes in emergency cooking in the West Side, Harlem, and Central branches. For immediate emergency there will be instruction in the cheap kinds of food—where to get them and what to do with them, so as, for instance, to make the discouraging rump steak as attractive as the plutocratic porterhouse. For the possibility of war there will be instruction in the cooking of large quantities of rough and simple foods, such as might be needed at transportation or mobilization centres for troops, a training which it is expected will also be useful for women who may have cooking to do for community kitchens.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

The Business Man's Smoke

Drop those heavy, oily, groggy cigars for the In-B-Tween! Zest for the palate—rest for the nerves.

IN-B-TWEEN

"The finest little cigars in the World"

Box of 12 cigars, 80c
Box of 25 " $1.60
Box of 50 " $2.60

Hand-Made and Long Havana Filler with that bouquet which comes only from the fertile soil of Cuba. At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere

KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"

A CENTURY FAVORITE

CARBONA Cleaning Fluid

Removes grease spots instantly without injury to fabric or color

Cannot burn or explode

154 254 504 $1.00 All Druggists

He dictates to The Dictaphone

President of Pyrene Manufacturing Company at thirty-two

The same qualities of initiative, decision and clear thinking that headed Mr. Louis C. Allen, President of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, and the New York Salesmanship Club, into the president's chair at thirty-two, are just as evident in his grasp of the essentials that make for efficiency in his office organization.

Mr. Allen dictates to The Dictaphone—and he gives some of his reasons *why* in this excerpt from a letter written by him:

"In the hurly-burly of the busy business man's day, a quality which needs to be cultivated and which contributes largely to personal success is that of decision and action, instantaneous and not deferred. 'Do it now' may be trite, but it is mighty effective in getting action. As an aid to forming the habit of decision and action, I know of no more valuable instrument than The Dictaphone. I no sooner think of an idea than I immediately execute it via the wax roll. It has proven a great help to me in doing the important thing while it is fresh in my mind."

The Pyrene Manufacturing Company began dictating to The Dictaphone in 1915—today in their offices in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Atlanta it requires 20 Dictaphones to "get the thing done."

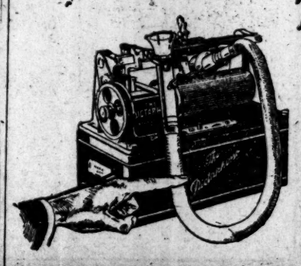
Mr. Allen and his organization are *one* group of men who are daily depending upon The Dictaphone. There are thousands of others. When will you dictate to The Dictaphone?

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone



Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street.

Please send me particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

How Is It With You?

Wise athletes never think of entering a race unless they are trained to the minute. Yet thousands of clever men and women are lagging behind in the race of life because they will not set apart a few minutes every day for the systematic development of their physical and mental powers.

Have you the stamina to do all you wish to do in life? Have you poise, steady nerves, and the cheerful temperament that rides easily over petty troubles and worries? Yes—if you are really a *red-blooded* man or woman. No—if your blood is but a muddy stream—too weak, too sluggish to throw off the poisons with which it is clogged.

If your blood is in such a condition, *go back to Nature* in the way most practical for busy men and women. Eat sensibly. Make sure you get plenty of sleep, fresh air and exercise. As far as medicine is concerned, you need little or none. The modern Doctor prescribes as little medicine as he can. We admit that there are times when Nature seems to need special assistance, for instance when it is impossible to maintain a diet so well balanced that it provides all the elements needed to nourish properly the blood, brain, nerves, muscles, etc. The most rational form of assistance in such cases is

Real Pepto-Mangan is sold only in this bottle enclosed in sealed package shown above

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is a genuine *blood food* that actually increases the number and quality of the red blood cells.

Pepto-Mangan has been endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession for over twenty-five years as a general tonic, appetizer and blood reconstructive. It is exceedingly pleasant to taste and easy to digest.

All sorts of selling tricks have been used to foist substitutes for *Pepto-Mangan* upon the public, putting it out in bulk form or in counterfeited packages. But there is only one real *Pepto-Mangan*—and you are sure to get it if you buy it only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown here bearing the name "Gude." For sale by all druggists.

M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY NEW YORK

HIGH PRICES DROP AS FOOD COMES IN

Onions Here, Brown Beans Coming, and Other Supplies on the Way.

CITY BUYING IS NEARER

Bill to Permit It to Go Into Trade Will Be Ready for Legislature Today or Tomorrow.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that the proposed bill to authorize the city to buy and sell food would be ready for the Legislature today or tomorrow and added that, although the agitation against high prices was probably "purposely accelerated" to a great extent, there was "a situation of either actual or prospective distress" with which the administration was dealing seriously in order to prevent its becoming acute.

The Mayor declined to identify those whom he suspected of stimulating the agitation. He said he had no evidence of a corner in foodstuffs, and attributed present prices chiefly to underproduction and increased exports. He repeated his indorsement of the Wicks bill, creating a market commission with wide powers, as a measure necessary to meet and prevent food difficulties.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee purchased yesterday a large quantity of Brazilian brown beans—600,000 pounds according to report—which will be sold to the public at a much lower price than that of beans now on sale. The prices of potatoes, onions, poultry, and other foodstuffs continued to drop, with promises of further decline, and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan said that the "food corner" had been broken.

The steamship Asurea yesterday began the unloading of 9,000,000 pounds of onions, and reports were that large quantities of other onions, potatoes, and various products were on their way to the city. Meantime the boycotts of the last few days remained in force, and both wholesale and retail markets in the banned articles were paralyzed. Sporadic disorders were again reported and anti-high price leagues planned further demonstrations, including a march of school children to the City Hall this afternoon, when the Board of Aldermen will be in session.

Before leaving for Albany, Governor Whitman repeated his belief that agitators with ulterior motives were causing a great deal of the present upheaval, and added as one cause of high prices the existence in New York of "too many roof gardens and not enough vegetable gardens." He predicted the passage of the Wicks bill, with minor amendments, and renewed his willingness to co-operate with the city administration in other measures for relief.

How Beans Will Be Sold.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, explaining the purchase of the Brazilian beans, said plans for placing them in the retail market would be announced today or tomorrow. According to report, the tentative arrangement is to have grocers handle them at a fixed price and receive a small commission. The cheapest white beans are selling at wholesale at something above 11 cents a pound. The 20,000 pounds of Columbia River smelts, which the Mayor's Committee purchased by long-distance telephone in Tacoma on Friday, will arrive in the city on Thursday and will be disposed of as are the beans.

Commissioner Hartigan said yesterday that potatoes had come down from $10 and $11.50 a barrel of 180 pounds to $9 and $10 a barrel at wholesale, and that in some districts retail prices had dropped from $1.08 a peck last Wednesday to $1 a peck yesterday. His report on onions was that they were selling at $9 and $11 a hundred pounds wholesale, against $13.50 on last Wednesday. In so far as poultry was active in the market it was slightly lower in price than on Saturday. Butter at retail was 61 cents a pound, 2 cents less than during last week, in some sections.

Ready to Rush Food Here.

A. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, telegraphed yesterday from Baltimore that no foodstuffs were being held along the lines of his road, and that the company was ready to run solid trains of food to the city from any point where supplies were available, and that all service would be made secondary to such trains.

The chief disturbance yesterday was at 122d Street and Third Avenue, where a crowd of women attempted to destroy the contents of a wagon loaded with onions and potatoes. Two women rioters, convicted of disorderly conduct elsewhere, were sent to the Workhouse for ten days.

WANTS $6,000,000 FOR HUNGRY.

Borah's Resolution Also Calls for Federal Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Federal relief in the present food situation was proposed in Congress today by Senator Borah of Idaho, who introduced a resolution to appropriate $6,000,000 to be expended by the President in aiding local authorities to furnish food and clothing to persons now actually suffering.

The resolution also would provide for an investigation of rising prices, their cause and methods of marketing and distributing necessities, with a view to bettering these conditions and to determining whether the anti-trust laws have been violated.

CHICAGO'S VAST MEAT STOCKS.

Investigators Estimate 150,000,000 Pounds Are Held in Storage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—More than 33,000,000 pounds of hams, bacon, and beef were discovered by city and Federal food investigators in an inspection of two cold storage warehouses in the stock yards, and estimates placed the total amount of meat foodstuffs in storage there in excess of 150,000,000 pounds.

Headed by Patrick R. Hilliard, special agent of the Department of Justice, and Health Commissioner Robertson, a corps of inspectors descended upon the stock yard district this afternoon. When nightfall came only two of the sixteen warehouses had been inspected, the Illinois Cold Storage Company's and the G. H. Hammond Company's. In the former was discovered 21,000,000 pounds of meats, in the latter 12,000,000. These figures in each case represent about 70 per cent. of the capacity.

Thousands of cars filled with foodstuffs consigned to the Atlantic seaboard are lying on the sidings of the Western railroads between Chicago and Los Angeles because of the congestion in Eastern railroad yards, according to reports received today by the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Try sipping with your meals a glass or two of Man-a-con—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and helps to relieve stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit and other first-class grocers under the proprietors' money-back guarantee.

7-20-4 R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Factory output 1916—47,520,000. Increase over last year—8,585,000. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world. FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

FOR A DRY, TICKLING THROAT
THE NEW 10c BOX PROVES THEIR WORTH
Regular Sizes 25c, 50c, $1. At Druggists.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

HUDSON TUBES PASS INTEREST ON BONDS

Holders of $33,000,000 Issue Not to Profit by Year's Largest Business.

Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, sent out a letter yesterday to holders of $33,000,000 of the company's adjustment income bonds, advising them that no distribution of interest on these securities will be made on April 1.

Directors of the company have decided to make no distribution despite the fact that the gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, were the largest in the history of the company. It is explained that on account of the higher cost of labor, fuel, and supplies the expenses have increased, and that a survey of the corporation's affairs made by Stone & Webster disclosed that weakness in the present position lay in the lack of an adequate cash reserve. For these reasons the Directors determined to appropriate $340,000 to the reserve account. This appropriation wipes out the surplus earnings for the period ended Dec. 31, 1916, and makes it impossible for the company to pay interest on the adjustment income bonds.

SUGAR TO PARIS BY EXPRESS

Barrel Shipped to Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., Will Cost Her $52.

Because of the submarine risks a barrel of sugar shipped in haste yesterday to Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., in Paris, which cost $24 at the refinery, will cost her $28 more in shipping charges and insurance before it gets to her.

Owing to the scarcity of sugar for civilians in France, and the poor grade sold, Mrs. Clews had a barrel forwarded from New York by express. It weighs nearly 400 pounds and was purchased at nearly 6 cents a pound. For forwarding Mrs. Clews must pay $21 and $7 marine insurance to guarantee the safe arrival of the barrel in France. The total cost of the shipment will be $52, or approximately 13 cents a pound. Mrs. Clews was formerly the wife of Robert Goelet, and before her marriage to him was Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia. She has been living in Paris for over a year.

FIRE IN CARGO OF SUGAR.

Damage Estimated at $100,000 to Load of Steamship Baysura.

A fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in a hold of the British steamship Baysura yesterday morning, caused damage, estimated at $100,000 to the cargo of sugar, with which the ship had been loading.

The Baysura, owned by the Bay Line of London, has been taking cargo at the foot of Pioneer Street, Brooklyn. The fire had got well under way when it was discovered, and the fireboats William J. Gaynor and Seth Low had a hard fight to extinguish it. Damage to the structure of the ship is estimated at $2,000.

NO PAPER IN HUNGARY NOW.

All Newspapers to Cease Publication in a Few Days, It Is Said.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—All the newspapers in Hungary, says a Budapest dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, must cease publication within a few days.

This is the result of lack of paper.

War Zone Boosts Sailors' Pay.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Pay at the rate of $150 for a two-week voyage was offered today by the Captain of the Greek steamer Calimeris before he could get a crew together to brave the submarine zone. The steamer sailed for Piraeus, wheat laden, after being delayed for several days by desertions among the sailors. The usual wage for sailors is $30 a month.

LABOR WILL BE LOYAL.

Socialists Misrepresent Attitude of Workers, Easley Says.

Discussing the attitude of labor in the United States in the event of war with Germany, Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, said yesterday that the great labor bodies, such as the American Federation of Labor and the Railway Brotherhoods, representing 3,000,000 wage earners, were ready to give their loyal support to the President in any action deemed necessary to maintain the honor of the country.

"The exploiting of the disloyal is a natural diversion for pacifists in all countries, and to us, in this country, it has, so far, been harmless," said Mr. Easley. "But, in the event of war, it may come home to us in an unpleasant manner. Up to a declaration of war, free speech and free almost everything in relation to war are permissible but, after that line is crossed, the status changes and the same utterances for which a man may have been cheered on the street corner the day before may cause him to be shot the day after. Let us hope that that drastic measure will not have to be resorted to in many cases in this country.

"Quite recently, a so-called Labor Forum in New York City claimed that, in its pacifist campaign, it represented 300,000 organized wage earners in New York. This forum is nothing more than one of the numerous unofficial attachments of the Socialist Party. It represents neither the Socialists nor the trade unionists, but in this declaration it had the effrontery to publish, in the centre of a large poster, a picture of Samuel Gompers, naturally creating the impression that Mr. Gompers is in sympathy with the forum's pacifist propaganda, while at the very time Mr. Gompers was working night and day in Washington with the National Council of Defense, of which he is a member, and which is a body appointed by the President. As among other things, it is working to organize an industrial reserve—composed of all the skilled wage earners in the country—to aid, not in preaching peace, but in manufacturing ammunition, guns, and all kinds of supplies for the army, it is evident that the attitude of Mr. Gompers is that of an actively patriotic citizen."

PAID FEES TO GET BOARDERS

Women Charge Fraud Against Two Men Who Gave Guarantees.

Forrester A. Linn and Joseph C. Lynch were put on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court on a charge of having used the mails to defraud. They ran a business under the name of "The Reliance Leasing Company," and solicited fees in return for guaranteeing to obtain lodgers for women who conducted boarding and rooming houses.

More than fifty women were in court, and a number of them will testify against the accused. The Government charges that the men, after obtaining the names of women from advertisements in newspapers, induced them to pay fees ranging from $5 to $25 in return for guarantees that persons seeking board and rooms would be installed in their houses. It was alleged that the guarantees were not fulfilled.

Counsel for Linn and Lynch said that they conducted an honest business and that the women agreed to wait three months for the guarantees to be kept, but that within a few weeks they grew impatient and clamored for the return of their fees. When these were not forthcoming they complained.

Try this easy way to clear your skin with

Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the gentle Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap contains no harsh, injurious alkali, and is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams in it. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

**Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.*

A Great Story by a Great Writer Told in a Great Picture

Half-past two o'clock on Sunday, February 25, marked the dawn of a new epoch in motion picture history. At that hour "The Barrier," from Rex Beach's great romance of Alaskan life, was shown in public for the first time at the Broadway Theatre.

"THE BARRIER"

By Rex Beach

"The Barrier" is a powerful photodrama of the last frontier. It portrays the big, strong, vital things of life—love, clash, faith, pain, joy, courage, struggle, sacrifice—a vivid, truthful drama of primitive life told by a great writer who saw it unfold before his own eyes and himself played a man's part in it. It is the most powerful romance of one of the most popular American authors.

Directed by Edgar Lewis. Produced Under Personal Supervision of the Author by the Rex Beach Pictures Co., Inc. Go to see it at the

BROADWAY THEATRE

DIRECTION STANLEY V. MASTBAUM

Every Evening Prices 25c to $1

Daily Matinees 25c and 50c

Mothers! Fathers!

Do you want your children to be "just ordinary" men and women?

YOUR children are two, three or four of *millions* of children. Of course, "they are different," because they are *your* children. That's what we parents *like* to think about them. But let's face the facts.

Do you realize that only about one child in a thousand ever grows to be more than "just ordinary"?

Do you realize that only one in 50,000 ever rises to pre-eminence in any particular vocation?

There are 20,000,000 children of all ages in the United States—about 1,000,000 more boys than girls. Of the total, 3,250,000 are 15 to 17 years old, which is a most important period in their lives,

Are you preparing your children to take their chances among these millions? Are you giving your boy or girl the *educational advantages* that are the means to success?

School training is not sufficient. Life's problems are not worked out through abstract theories, but through a *broad knowledge* plus the ability to think and reason and do. Give your children a chance to acquire practical information on subjects connected with real life.

Give them an opportunity to find out for themselves what they are ambitious to do. Remember, a child's natural inclination is a big determining factor in a successful career.

Therefore, you should own the new Encyclopaedia Britannica for the good your children will derive from it. Nothing you may do for them will go so far to keep them out of the "just ordinary" class of men and women—because a Britannica training is *insurance against ignorance.* It means *knowledge,* which is the source of success in life.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that the Britannica "isn't for children." It *is*—which is further proof of the many-sidedness of this marvelous library of facts and information.

The Britannica is not "juvenile" literature, but it appeals to the interest and imagination of active-minded boys and girls. It not only gratifies their curiosity and answers their multitude of questions, but it stimulates and promotes an earnest desire for practical, usable knowledge.

It will help them with their school work—for it supplies the "human interest" that isn't found in dry-as-dust text-books; it supplements facts-to-be-memorized with a vast fund of equally important information which is never forgotten.

Every child should be educated to do that for which he has a natural aptitude, a positive inclination. But how can you tell your child's bent, you ask?

Here, again, the Britannica will prove its value, for your child will follow his (or her) inclination in his (or her) Britannica reading. If your children go to college, they will need the Britannica. If you cannot send them to college, then the Britannica will afford the means of self-education at less than 1/25 the cost of a college education. It is doing this very thing now for thousands.

Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, bought two sets of the new Britannica for his "two sets of grandchildren." He said:

"I find the work altogether admirable; and my grandchildren, who are at the most inquisitive ages, are of the same opinion."

Miss Ellen C. Lombard, of the United States Bureau of Education, says:

"Every home in the United States should be provided with this complete guide."

Arthur Brisbane, the highest paid editor in the world, says:

"It is really a misfortune for a family to grow up without the Encyclopaedia Britannica. . . . The reading of every serious book should be done with the Britannica at hand. To develop the habit in children would be of the greatest possible value to them."

Thousands of parents have bought the Britannica primarily for the educational advantages it affords their children. Your children need it—and you owe it to them. Because it is part of your duty to give your boys and girls every possible advantage.

What the Britannica will do for your Boys and Girls

It will make school work *easy, interesting and doubly profitable.*

It will show them the connection between school work and real work, *why it pays to learn lessons.*

It will train them to *use their minds, think accurately and reason keenly.*

It will provide them with a teacher for any subject they wish to study.

It will tell them what there is to learn, the problems scientists are trying to discover and the world is waiting to know.

It will tell them what there is to do, what men and women are doing all over the world—*the work that needs to be done.*

It will show them the easiest and best way to do whatever they choose to do—the short cut. It will save them making the mistakes others have made. It will tell them the methods used by the successful.

It will give them ideas and initiative.

It will stimulate them with stories of what others have done.

It will cultivate their taste for reading the best books and make them dissatisfied with anything else.

It will give them an interest in the world of Nature.

It will give them self-confidence and courage.

It will make home the most interesting place in the world and give the family interests in common.

You can't say you "can't afford it"—because at present prices, the new Britannica is the cheapest book in the world. It is equivalent to a library of 440 books of 400 pages each, which, if you paid $1.50 a volume (the price of popular novels), would mean $660. You can buy the new Britannica printed on the superb India paper and bound in "Handy Volume" form for as little as $74.70 (cloth); or $90.75 in full leather (sheep); $104.40 in three-quarters levant; or $117.55 in full morocco.

Or you can buy it (and have the entire set shipped immediately) for only $1, the balance payable in small amounts ($3.00 to $4.50, according to binding) for a limited period.

But you must not delay—this is your last chance to own the Britannica printed on genuine India paper. War has cut off the supply of raw material out of which genuine India paper is made—the sets of the Britannica now on hand are the last.

Send for full information *at once.*

You can see sets and leave orders at

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St. · Broadway · 35th St.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
597-599 Fifth Ave.

HENRY MALKAN,
42 Broadway.

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NATIONAL AMATEUR BILLIARDS TITLE PLAY BEGINS, BLAKE BEATING CLARKSON

BLAKE IS A MASTER WITH CLASS A CUE

Coast Player Overwhelms Clarkson by 400 to 210 in First Title Match at Boston.

RUNS 68 IN FINAL INNING

Former New Yorker Conjures Ivories as if by Magnetic Influence —Loser's High Run Is 44.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Ledyard Blake, formerly of New York but now of San Diego, made rather a sensational début into the ranks of Class A billiard players at the Boston Athletic Association tonight when the first match of the tournament to decide the national championship was contested. The opponent of the Pacific Coast entrant was T. Henry Clarkson of this city. Superior play by Blake overwhelmed his rival from the Hub with the score 400 to 210.

It was not, however, the wide margin of victory that made the work of the Coast player stand forth as particularly noteworthy, but rather the superior billiards which he developed during the contest. Blake made an average of a little better than 10, but even this is not indicative of the real merit of his game. At times he rose to superior exhibitions of billiard skill, especially during the middle of the game when, for a period of thirteen innings he averaged 18.

Clarkson was outclassed from the start. He was not in good stroke, and was fighting the ivories during the entire match. Here and there he showed play indicative of his ability to average more than five, which was, generally, his mark in the match tonight. It was his first tournament game and this doubtless accounted for his lack of consistent endeavor in the early innings. In the later innings he played a much stronger game and his average mounted from only a little more than 3 to 5 15-39.

It was a strange coincidence of the match that each man made his best run in his last inning of the contest. On his thirty-ninth turn at the table Clarkson gathered in a total of 44 and the reply by Blake was a cluster of 68, an unfinished run which ended the game.

Blake Feeble at Start.

Conditions were entirely strange for Blake, and at the start of the contest he did not show more than a trace of the play which was to carry him forward at a rapid pace later in the evening. For eight innings his total was only four points, while Clarkson in the same time was gathering fifteen. The first flash of brilliancy in Blake's game came in the ninth inning, when he ran off a cluster of twenty-six counts. From then on his total rapidly mounted, and Clarkson was left hopelessly behind.

There was a striking difference in the play of the rival contestants. Blake early showed a disposition to play a nurse game, while Clarkson could not do much more than play the open table shots, and his execution on these was not such as to make him formidable. Occasionally he electrified the spectators with a splendid count, but he could not manage to control the ivories so that the tallies came easily. On the other hand, the Californian was an adept in every particular of the game.

It did not matter whether the ivories were spread or not, Blake set about his task with confidence and skill, brought them together, and then clicked off the points rapidly, sometimes too rapidly, like he would have had a larger average. For a period just before the close he showed a tendency to be somewhat careless, missing points that ordinarily would have been easy counts. It was particularly noticeable that he failed to execute the follow shots with the skill that only a few minutes before had been his, and this was true on some of the simple draw shots. With a comfortable lead, Blake also was inclined to take chances. In several instances he played the wrong shot, once attempting a bank across the table when he could have held position and made the carrom by a simple play to the end rail.

Blake Runs 48 in Twelfth Inning.

Once Blake had solved the problems which always arise when playing on a new table, he gave an astonishing exhibition. The first real pointer to more than ordinary skill came in the twelfth inning, when the Californian brought together a run of 48. This was the product of as pretty nurse play as one would see in any match. Blake played the balls with the touch of a master, his stroke being firm and true and his judgment of speed almost perfect. In fact, all through the contest he played the ivories "under a hat," as the saying goes. Whether it was a drive the length of the table or a play across the short table on a drive or draw, the object ivories came together as if attracted by some magnetic influence, and the cue ball was seldom left far away. Under such conditions Blake showed a remarkable command of the spheres. Although never once having the ivories in position for the delicate line nurse, he did weave them back and forth across the short table with precision, and both on draw and follow shots he had the knack of landing right on the second object ball so that a continuation was not made difficult.

Here and there he had line-ups, but he solved many of them by precise bank shots and others by the massé. Not once during the match did he miss a massé shot, and he had a number that called for solution, some of them difficult ones.

Some idea of the consistent work by Blake may be had from a glance at his counts in double figures. From the ninth inning to the twenty-third he gathered clusters of more than 20 on seven occasions, and from the eighteenth inning to the twenty-first, inclusive, he made a total of 105 points. His total then was 230. It took Blake fifty-five minutes to gather his first 100 points, only twenty minutes for the second 100, and forty-seven minutes for the third.

Clarkson Is Far Outclassed.

Clarkson, in the meantime, was plodding along, counting now and then in double figures, but never getting a run that totaled more than 14, which seemed to be the stop mark set upon him by ill fortune. At the end of the twenty-fifth inning Blake was leading by a score of 258 to 101. This was enough to make him let up in his playing, and from the way the game went this is just about what happened.

The Californian went along for many innings without increasing his total by large runs, the only breaks into double figures between the twenty-fourth and the thirty-seventh innings being a run of 22. In the meantime Clarkson was beginning to get a better command of his game, and although he was not by any means playing billiards of a type to be commended particularly, he was keeping up with the pace set by Blake.

In the thirty-ninth inning a run of 44 was clustered by Clarkson, the product of a semi-close nurse game, interspersed here and there with really brilliant open table shots.

As if this were an incentive to Blake, the Californian came to the table to play his most consistent billiards of the evening. He gathered the ivories quickly and then clicked off the points without hesitation. When the count reached the fifty mark, Blake had worked the balls into the open table, and it was here that he made the final eighteen points of the match, the delicate caress of cue ball against object ivories being at times so gentle as to move them only the slightest. Once or twice there was a drive to the side rail and a fine bit of blocking by the cue ball that kept the objects in fine position.

The point scores:

Blake—0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 26 0 9 48 7 1 4 24 11 32 25 21 27 0 13 2 4 0 6 6 22 0 0 1 5 3 4 8 0 19 68. Total—400.

Average—10 10-39. High runs—68, 48, 32.

Clarkson—0 0 0 0 1 12 2 0 6 4 2 12 1 5 2 3 6 0 14 0 7 0 10 0 14 2 1 13 4 0 5 4 2 14 8 6 6 0 44. Total—210.

Average—5 15-39. High runs—44, 14, 14.

TOMORROW'S MATCHES.

Afternoon—Edward Rein, Chicago, vs. Jacob Klinger, New York.

Evening—Edward Gardner, Montclair, vs. Eugene Milburn, Memphis.

260 IN PINEHURST GOLF.

Hunter or Maxwell Expected to be Medalist in Spring Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 26.—Two hundred and sixty golfers took part in the opening session of the 36-hole qualifying round in the Spring tournament today at Pinehurst. Robert Hunter of the Wee Burn Club and Norman Maxwell of Philadelphia, the young Aronimink player who has been winning new honors in tournament play every few weeks this Winter, ran away from the rest of the great field and finished in 75 and 76 respectively, playing over the difficult No. 3 course. Maxwell started off with a drive into the roots of a tree, which cost him three left-handed shots with a putter and a 7 for the first hole. He arrived at the turn in 40, and came in in 35 for a 75. Hunter was 3 better than Maxwell going out, and had a 4 for a 74 when he drove for the eighteenth, the 5 required for the hole marking Hunter's only departure from high-class golf on the entire round.

Another eighteen holes remain to be played before the medalist is determined, but it is regarded as probable that either Maxwell or Hunter will win the honor, as they have not only finished with the difficulties of Course No. 3, but have no rivals nearer than 83 at present.

John D. Chapman of Greenwich stands alone at 83, in third place in the race, and is followed by A. E. Ranney of Greenwich and T. R. Brown of Scarsdale, who are tied at 84.

GUERNSEY WINS AT SQUASH.

Defeats Bradford in Yale Club's Class A Tournament.

Several exciting matches were played in the second round of the Class A squash championship at the Yale Club yesterday, Otis Guernsey coming through to the third round by defeating Lindsay Bradford, 15—9, 17—18, 15—9. Guernsey has shown marked improvement in his play and he is looked upon as one of the most likely contenders for the championship of the club, which is held by A. J. Cordier. Guernsey is bracketed to meet the champion in the third round tomorrow afternoon, and a stirring match will probably be the result.

In one of the hardest contests yesterday, J. Ford Johnson defeated R. Abbott in a three-game match. Johnson took the first game, 15—11, and in the second game he twice came within one point of winning, but Abbott rallied and won, 15—17, making the games one all. Abbott pushed his opponent hard in the third game, but Johnson won out, 18—13.

The Class B players started the first round, R. B. Rogers and S. Wainwright being the winners. The play in the Class C tournament reached the third round.

The summaries:

CLASS A, Championship, Second Round—Otis Guernsey defeated Lindsay Bradford, 15—9, 17—18, 15—9; Stewart H. Johnson defeated J. T. Terry, Jr., 15—7, 15—10; J. Ford Johnson defeated R. Abbott, 15—11, 15—17, 18—13; A. J. Cordier, Donald Mackay, and Livingston Platt won by default.

CLASS B, First Round—R. E. Rogers defeated M. L. Fearey, 15—12, 15—8; S. Wainwright defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., 15—4, 15—2.

CLASS C, Second Round—F. B. Makepeace defeated M. B. Lane, 6—15, 15—8, 15—11; P. W. Boardman defeated T. S. Brinsmade, 15—7, 17—14; J. V. Crist defeated S. Bonsal, Jr., 15—9, 15—3; H. C. McClintock defeated H. W. Baker, 15—1, 15—2; E. H. Fullerton defeated A. A. Low, 11—15, 15—10, 15—9; F. Jones defeated F. S. Male, 15—2, 15—1; W. B. Hay defeated G. B. Gould, 15—6, 15—11; H. B. Scott defeated C. T. Russell, 6—15, 15—3, 15—11; H. A. Gammell defeated E. T. Clark, 15—8, 15—8; J. F. O'Rourke defeated G. H. Hellbron, 15—12, 15—10.

Third Round—R. Roome defeated T. R. Wells, 15—8, 15—5.

Cricketers to Aid Red Cross.

At a meeting of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association held recently it was decided to play a special cricket match at Alvingston, S. I., on May 30, and to charge admission and give the proceeds to the British Red Cross.

SQUAD OF TWENTY YANKS IN UNIFORM

Wild Bill Puts Recruits and Veterans Through Their First Paces at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 26.—Twenty players were in uniform this afternoon at the Macon baseball field when Manager Donovan of the Yankees put such candidates as have reported through their first paces of the year. With excellent weather and with a presentable squad of eager recruits and seasoned men to begin the preliminary training, the Yankees made a good start in their 1917 campaign.

The twenty men in uniform were not all candidates for a place on the New York Club. Two of them were grizzled scouts, Joe Kelley and Duke Farrell, who annually help in the Spring training. Among those who sat in the grand stand alongside Manager Donovan were Captain Huston, part owner of the club, and Harry Sparrow, who is the boss of the business department.

Squad No. 1, which is all here except four men and which was out for practice today, can be divided into recruits and those who have been with the club before as follows:

Recruits—McGraw, pitcher; Ferguson, pitcher; Monroe, pitcher; Enright, pitcher; Shaw, catcher, and Stark, infielder. The last named is not under contract, being here at his own expense, and is a youthful product who hardly can be considered a regular candidate.

Veterans and near veterans—Mogridge, Cullop, Shawkey, Love, Shocker, Russell, Ross, and Pierce, pitchers; Alexander, catcher; Gilhooley and Hendrix, outfielders; Maisel, infielder.

The toil of the first day was condensed into an hour in the afternoon, and then Donovan let the men take it easy and do pretty much as they pleased. Most players know how to start in without being told. First there was easy unlimbering of arms; then the bunting practice, in which the players revel; then some fielding. Nick Cullop, whose supply of pepper is inexhaustible, came nearer to uncovering speed than any other pitcher, and he was cautioned after he had whipped through a few.

Gilhooley, Maisel, and Hendrix nabbed flies in the outfield. Gilhooley, who smashed a leg last year, and Maisel, who smashed a shoulder when things were going to smash generally for the Yanks, both aver that they are quite sound again.

Gilhooley raced around in the garden with every apparent symptom of his former speed and speared flies with undiminished agility. To all appearances he will not suffer in the least from his severe injury of last Summer.

Olsen, a young catcher; Walters, who made good behind the bat last season; Ray Caldwell, the recalcitrant pitcher, and Dan Tipple, a pitcher recalled this year, were to have reported with the first squad, but are not here yet. Walters and Olsen are looked for hourly, but the other two are uncertain.

SEEKS MILITARY TUTOR.

Frazee to Ask for National Guard Officer to Train Red Sox.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston American League Baseball Club, announced tonight that he would request Adjt. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson to designate an officer of the National Guard to accompany the Red Sox players to their Spring training camp at Hot Springs, Ark., and teach them military tactics. Mr. Frazee said that the club would pay the officer's expenses.

Clarence E. Walker and Merlin A. Kopp, both outfielders, sent their signed contracts today. The Boston Nationals announced the receipt of the signed contract of Walter Tragesser, a catcher.

YALE CUBS WILL BE BUSY.

Freshman Nine Has Fifteen Games Scheduled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—Yale's freshman baseball schedule, announced today, contains twelve home games and three out of town. Two trips are scheduled as against four last year. The team will play at Exeter and at Andover on consecutive days and will complete its season with the Harvard game at Cambridge.

The schedule:

April 14—New Haven High School, at New Haven; April 18—Choate School, at New Haven; April 21—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, at New Haven; April 27—Exeter, at Exeter; April 28—Andover, at Andover; May 2—Fordham Prep., at New Haven; May 5—Holy Cross, 1920, at New Haven; May 9—Irving, at New Haven; May 12—Pennsylvania, 1920, at New Haven; May 16—Williston Seminary, at New Haven; May 19—Dean Academy, at New Haven; May 23—Loomis Institute, at New Haven; May 26—Princeton, 1920, at New Haven; May 29—Dartmouth, 1920, at New Haven; June 2—Harvard, 1920, at Cambridge.

GIANTS SWELTER IN SUN.

Have Season's First Practice with Thermometer at 92.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 26.—When the Giants went out for their first official practice here this afternoon at 2 o'clock the thermometer registered 92 degrees in the shade. The sun was a scorcher, but a cool breeze from the southeast tempered the heat. The athletes could not resist this urgent call of Spring, and they put more life into their work than they usually show after a week in camp.

Thirty-two players and several camp followers were in uniform at Emerson Park this morning, when Lew McCarty called the roll and Trainer McCall handed out the equipment. The field is dry and hard, but as smooth as a floor.

Of the thirty-two athletes, sixteen are pitchers and four catchers. Kruger, the Omaha receiver, arrived this morning and helped McCarty, Kocher, Sandberg, and Corcoran in the work of handling the pitchers. After a half hour of tossing and batting, practice started with Rube Benton on the mound. Benny Kauff had the honor of lining out the first hit. Benny was up frequently thereafter, and compiled a number of long drives.

The pitchers did not attempt to fool the batsmen, having been warned against too speedy a start. Each man spent five or ten minutes in the box. Two men kept the outfielders busy, and the infielders stopped grounders during batting practice. The batters ran out their hits and the session ended with a jog around the big park.

The sun was so hot that the perspiration streamed off the players before they had been at work five minutes, and several afterward reported that they had lost from two to five pounds in the two-hour workout. The Giants will continue to make hay while the sun shines, for they will get no better weather no matter how long they remain here. Manager McGraw is due here tomorrow night.

NEW UMPIRES ARE NAMED.

American and International Leagues Announce Appointments.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Barry McCormick and George Moriarty are the only new members of the 1917 staff of American League umpires, President Johnson announced tonight. McCormick, a veteran National League player, umpired in the American Association last season. Moriarty finished his major league career as a member of the Chicago Cubs, and for a time last season was manager of the Memphis Club of the Southern Association.

Frank O'Loughlin, William F. Evans, T. H. Connolly, O. B. Owens, William Dineen, George Hildebrand, and R. F. Nallin complete the staff.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League announced several new umpires yesterday for his circuit during the coming season. Among them is Jesse Tannehill, the former pitcher of the Boston American League Club. Bill Carpenter, who is the dean of the International League's staff of indicator holders, recommended Tannehill, who took a course in the Cincinnati school for umpires which Carpenter conducts in Redland.

Carpenter, Bobby Hart, and Buck Freeman are retained from last year's staff, and the other new men are John Mullen, from the Western League; John McBride of the New York State League, Joe O'Brien of the American Association, and George Blackburn, a former minor league player and manager.

DATES FOR JOHNS HOPKINS.

Ten Gridiron Engagements on Program for 1917 Season.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—Johns Hopkins announced its football schedule today for the 1917 season. Ten games are on the program. The schedule follows:

Sept. 29—Eastern College, at Homewood.
Oct. 6—Brown, at Providence; 13—George Washington, at Homewood; 20—Dickinson, at Homewood; 27—Carlisle, at Homewood.
Nov. 3—Swarthmore, at Homewood; 10—Western Maryland, at Homewood; 17—Haverford, at Haverford; 24—St. John's, at Homewood; 29—Maryland State, at Homewood.

Shoemaker Defeats Gray.

J. Howard Shoemaker, national amateur pocket billiard champion, defeated Edward F. Gray by a score of 100 to 55 in the first block of a 200-point match last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy. The winner's high run was 27, and Gray had a run of 13. The players will meet again tonight in the final block of the match. In a match of the three-cushion tournament F. A. Scudder defeated Edward Crosby by a score of 25 to 19 in 51 innings.

Joe Bush and Strunk Sign.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Joe Bush, star pitcher, and Amos Strunk, the fleet outfielder of the Philadelphia American League baseball team, both of whom had been holdouts, today signed contracts, it was announced by Manager Mack tonight. George Whitted, outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, today refused an offer of $4,000 a year and announced that unless he was given a contract for $5,000 he will not report at the training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla., next week.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO ROONEY CASE

N. A. A. O. Begins Taking Evidence as to the Champion Sculler's Amateur Status.

A sub-committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which was appointed at a meeting of that body held at the New York Athletic Club on Sunday, is making an official probe into the amateur standing of Tom Rooney, the local Ravenswood Boat Club oarsman, and single sculls champion. James A. Pilkington, President of the N. A. A. O., announced last night this was the first official recognition that the rumors of alleged professionalism against Rooney had received from the officials of the rowing association. The findings of the committee will be submitted to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at its executive meeting scheduled to be held at the New York Athletic Club on March 17.

Members of the committee are Fred R. Fortmeyer of this city, Harry Burke of Philadelphia, and James Fox of Boston. Rooney was present at Sunday's meeting. The committeemen will ascertain what truth, if any, is contained in the reports that the local oarsman is ineligible to compete as an amateur. Final action will be taken by the rowing organization when the findings of the committee are reported at the executive meeting.

Rooney's standing as an amateur oarsman was first questioned several months ago, when it was reported that he was employed as a playground attendant in the public playgrounds. It was alleged that he was ineligible to compete as a simon-pure amateur oarsman. Since the first announcement the matter has received a considerable amount of publicity, but no official action had been taken by the rowing authorities until the sub-committee began its investigation yesterday.

YALE CREWS ON RIVER.

Eli Oarsmen Battle with Ice in First Outdoor Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—The Yale oarsmen had their first outdoor practice today, two boats being sent out on the harbor and then half a mile up the Quinnipiac River. On the way back the shells ran into a field of broken ice and had considerable difficulty in getting through, but accomplished it without mishap.

115 ATHLETES ENTERED.

I.-A. A. C. Names 35 for Metropolitan Senior Track Event.

Entries for the senior track and field championships to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory next Saturday night were examined yesterday by the Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association, of which J. W. Stumpf is Chairman. Nineteen clubs contributed an entry of 115 individual athletes, with the Irish-American A. C. topping the list with 35. The New York A. C. has entered 33 men, the Millrose A. A. 9, Long Island A. C. 8, and Knights of St. Antony 5.

The following entries were refused because the men, though registered, had never represented a club that is a member of the association: H. H. Cassidy, Columbia University; M. J. Doyle, Newark; F. S. Reynolds, Perth Amboy, and J. J. O'Leary, Fordham.

Race in Memory of G. E. Minor.

As a tribute to the memory of George E. Minor, who was engaged actively in the athletics of the club before his accidental death recently, the officials of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. have decided to change the name of their road run, the Diamond Derby, which will be held on next Sunday, to the George E. Minor Memorial Road Run. It is planned to make the event an annual fixture.

McCOY AND DILLON TONIGHT.

Boxing Commission Will Take Up Tangle Over Darcy Bout.

The interest of local boxing enthusiasts will be directed to the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening, where Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, who is generally regarded as the holder of the middleweight championship title, and Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, will box for ten rounds.

McCoy recently was signed up to box Les Darcy in the latter's first American ring appearance, scheduled for March 5 at Madison Square Garden, but when the Boxing Commission ordered McCoy to fulfill his contract to box Dillon before engaging in another contest, his engagement with Darcy was declared off by Grant Hugh Browne, the Garden's present athletic Director, and Dillon was substituted.

McCoy's father-manager, A. I. Rudolph, yesterday filed a protest with the Boxing Commission against a Darcy-Dillon bout, and demanded that a meeting be called immediately to protect his rights in the matter. Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the Boxing Commission, said last night that he expected John Franey of Albany and Frank Dwyer of Geneva in town for the McCoy-Dillon bout this evening, and added that the situation probably will be straightened out before the other members of the Boxing Commission leave New York. Meanwhile Browne reiterates his avowed determination of having Dillon meet Darcy on March 5, but adds that he will give McCoy a chance against the Australian on some later date, provided that the Brooklyn middleweight shows up impressively in his bout with Dillon tonight.

E. T. O'Sullivan, former manager of Darcy, said last night that he expected the Australian to visit this city today, when difficulties between them will probably be overcome, and O'Sullivan will resume his duties as manager of Darcy.

The Pioneer S. C. on West Forty-fourth Street, has arranged a card for its weekly show this evening, featuring two ten-round bouts in which the principals will be bantamweights. In the main attraction Joe Lynch, the promising west side bantamweight, will box Jack Sharkey, and in the other ten-round session Benny McCoy of Baltimore, and Young McDonald will be opponents.

Title Tennis for Women March 12.

The women's national indoor tennis championship will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory on March 12, and not on March 23, as reported. The dates arranged for holding practice for the event are March 3, 5, 7 and 10. The entries for the tournament will close with Mrs. T. K. Cassebeer at the Great Northern Hotel on March 10 at noon.

COLUMBIA LEADS N. Y. U. ON TRACK

Morningside Athletes Ahead by 15 to 10 Points on First Day of Two-Day Indoor Meet.

Columbia track men showed superiority over the New York University team yesterday afternoon in the Morningside gymnasium in the first day of the two-day indoor track meet between the two local universities, and closed the afternoon leading in the point score by 15 to 10. Columbia was especially strong in the long-distance relay races. In the twelve-lap event the four Light Blue and White runners finished their distances three and one-half laps ahead of the Violet team, and in the six-lap event Coach T. N. Metcalf again saw his quartet bring home a victory over the N. Y. U. runners.

It was in the two short events that the University Heights men showed excellence. Although Captain Schulte of Columbia finished first in the 40-yard high hurdle race, two Violet wearers were only a fraction of a second in his wake. In the 40-yard, J. Finley of N. Y. U. ran in the exceptionally good time of 0:04 4-5, and E. Broome, also a Violet runner, was in third place at the finish line. On the basis of the point scoring Columbia won the 40-yard high hurdle race by 16 to 14, and N. Y. U. scored 16 to Columbia's 14 in the sprint, the points being calculated on the performances of the four-man teams entered.

This afternoon at the New York University gymnasium the two remaining events, the shotput and high jump, will be held.

The summaries:

4 4-5 Mile Relay, (12 laps.)—Won by Columbia, (J. P. Knox, C. B. Sarlin, R. L. Hunt, and R. F. Shepard;) New York University, (B. Wallace, H. Tiger, N. Paskow, and A. Segretto,) second. Time—24:45.

2 2-5 Mile Relay, (6 laps.)—Won by Columbia, (A. L. Huelsenbeck, H. G. Larson, R. F. Shepard, and C. Shaw;) New York University, (J. Hegeman, R. Cutler, L. Stimson, and Paul Mooney,) second. Time—10:28 2-5.

4-5 Mile Relay, (2 laps.)—Won by New York University, (E. Broome, C. Crowther, J. Finley, and S. B. Many;) Columbia, (J. A. Buermeyer, V. F. Nekard, J. S. Pettibone, and H. P. Staub,) second. Time—2:47 4-5.

40-Yard Hurdle Race—Won by H. A. Schulte, Columbia; B. Stevens, New York University, second; S. B. Many, New York University, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Finley, New York University; J. S. Pettibone, Columbia, second; E. Broome, New York University, third. Time—0:04 4-5.

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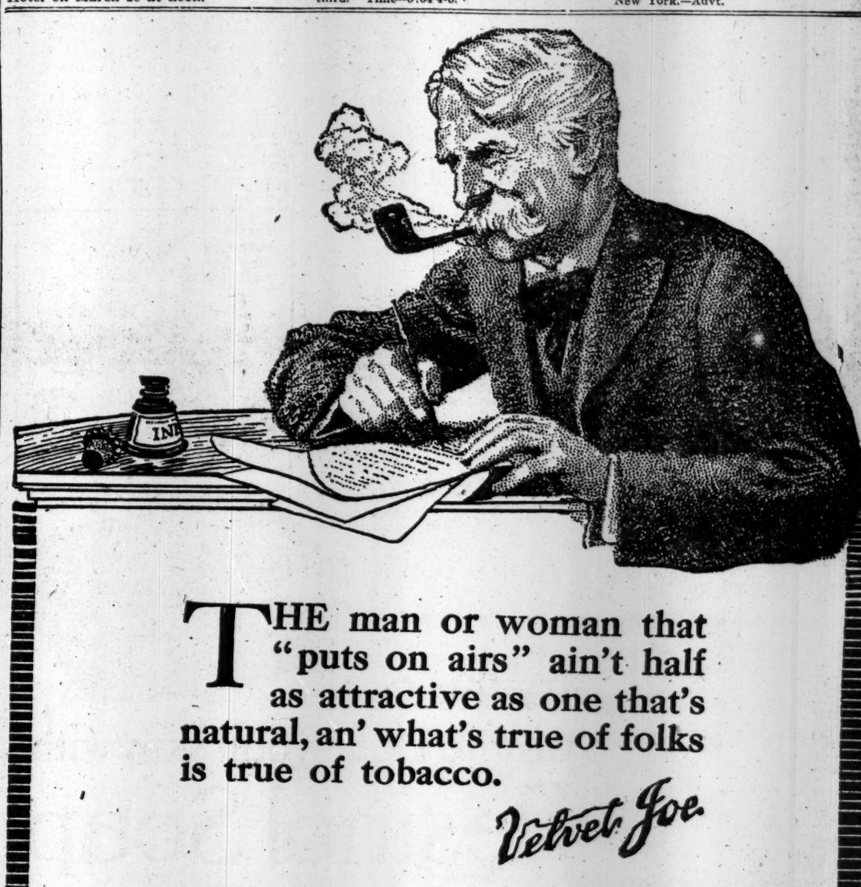

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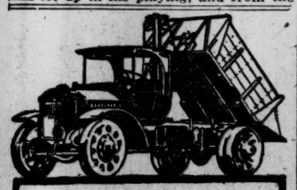

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Now please don't turn a deaf ear to the suggestion that you buy next Winter's clothes to-day, unless you're perfectly willing to pay more money for equal quality next Winter!

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ARLISS PLEASES IN OLD BARRIE COMEDY

He Appears in Revival of Sir James's Tender Romance, "Professor's Love Story."

PLAY IS FRAGRANT STILL

Quaintly Old-Fashioned, It Delights with Its Moments of High and Low Comedy and Pathos.

THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY.—A revised version of J. M. Barrie's comedy, At the Knickerbocker.

Professor Goodwillie.....George Arliss
Dr. Cosens.....Grant Stewart
Dr. Yellowlees.....Arthur Eldred
Miss Agnes Goodwillie.....Mrs. Arliss
Lucy White.....Jeanne Eagles
Effie Procter.....Molly Pearson
Sir George Gilding.....Edgar Kent
Lady Gilding.....Violet Kemble Cooper
The Dowager Lady Gilding.....Ethel Dane
Henders.....Reginald Denny
Pete.....Malcolm Morely

George Arliss resumed last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre the engagement interrupted earlier in the season when his impersonation of the violinist, Paginini, failed to win wide approval with a revival of J. M. Barrie's fragrant and tender comedy, "The Professor's Love Story." It was toward the end of an engagement at the old Star Theatre in 1892 that the late E. S. Willard created the rôle of the lovable, absent-minded Professor Goodwillie in this play from the facile Barrie pen. The character at once became a favorite in Mr. Willard's répertoire, and he appeared in it many times both in the American provinces and in England, and on several subsequent occasions in this city.

During the current season Mr. Barrie, now Sir James, brushed up his play to the extent of amputating most of the asides and soliloquies, and in this slightly modified form it was presented by H. B. Irving at the Savoy in London. And so Sir James now has the pleasure of beholding one of his first plays presented by two of England's foremost actors in the world's two largest cities at a quarter of a century after he wrote it. Such is the endurance of the charm of Barrie.

The author would be the last to assert that his play had not aged with the years; its very archaism is proof of his great advance in dramaturgic skill. Mr. Arliss phrased it deftly in a curtain speech last night. He said he thought it particularly interesting to have one of Mr. Barrie's first and his latest work on view here synchronously, and that he sincerely hoped that all who went to see "A Kiss for Cinderella" would come also to see "The Professor's Love Story." "And," he added, with a twinkle, "I trust this will not be construed as good business on my part."

The author would likewise be the last to affirm that time cannot wither the ineffable Barrie charm, so it is here recorded that, while "The Professor's Love Story" is quaintly old-fashioned, with its characters coming and going arbitrarily and forming little patchwork scenes juxtaposed for contrast, moments of high and low comedy and pathos appearing in rotation, it is altogether delightful and entertaining. The laughter came in ripples last night, never in waves; likewise the tears.

Mr. Arliss gave an interesting and in many respects admirable performance. He is a master of minutiæ, and this was never more evident than in the characterization of the amiable Professor, whose absent-mindedness has been aggravated by a sudden affection for his new secretary.

Here was material for his uncanny skill in suiting the action to the word or thought. In one of these scenes of forgetfulness Mr. Arliss occupied the stage alone for several minutes, and, with the play of facial expressions and with vivid pantomime, held his audience.

His comedy touch was sure and it was only in the passages of sentiment that he failed to realize the full possibilities of the part. Mr. Arliss is an actor of intellect, not heart. He managed to generate more warmth than when he impersonated the amatory Paganini, but he was still too cool to win the tears unashamed that should have been his reward. However, when one is such a fine artist captious criticism seems somewhat superfluous.

Mr. Arliss's support was generally satisfactory and the production was excellent. In the last act there was some demoniacal experimenting with the lights, but that was surely a first-night incident. Especially good were Jeanne Eagels, Molly Pearson, Malcolm Morley, Reginald Denny, and Grant Stewart. Miss Eagels made the most of her brief moments of emotion, in the denotement of which she has real talent. Miss Pearson, the Bunty of blessed memory, charmed with her piquancy and the burr of her Scotch accent. A more happy choice in the interpreters of some of the lesser rôles would have added to the effectiveness of a performance that is certain to bring happiness to many discriminating playgoers.

"CANTERBURY PILGRIMS."

Cast of De Koven and Mackaye's Opera to be Produced March 8.

The cast of the "Canterbury Pilgrims," definitely set for production at the Metropolitan, Thursday, March 8, was announced yesterday by Director Gatti-Casazza. The opera, which is in four acts, is the work of Reginald de Koven and Percy MacKaye.

Among the singers will be Sembach as Chaucer, the hero, with Ober as the Wife of Bath; Mason as the Prioress, and Sundelius as Johanna. There are several tenors, including Reiss as King Richard II., known as the Lion Heart; Althouse as the young Squire, Bloch as the Friar, Audisio as Joannes, a priest. There are also Leonhardt as both the Knight and the Man of Law, and Ruysdael as the Miller, while others are Tegani as a Herald, Rossi as host of the Tabard Inn, Egener and Tiffany among the Canterbury girls, and Bayer, Schlegel, Laurenti, and Malatesta among the Swains.

The opera will be sung in English, conducted by Arthur Bodanzky, and staged by Richard Ordynski, specially engaged for this production. Mr. Setti has rehearsed the chorus. The scenery is by Homer Emens, and the costume designs by Livingston Platt.

William Beck's Recital.

William Beck, a baritone singer who was heard in New York in that season of "educational opera," with which Oscar Hammerstein introduced one of his regular seasons at the Manhattan Opera House some years ago, gave a song recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Beck, as was noted in his operatic performances here, has an excellent voice of good quality, which is freely produced and is in many ways serviceable. He has also a good diction and a clear enunciation of the text. But something more than an excellent voice and a good diction is needed for the proper interpretation of songs.

Mr. Beck is deficient in taste and troubled with a superfluity of emotion, sentiment, and pathos which he introduces continually and at frequently inopportune moments. The breadth and dignity of an aria by Handel, "Ah, Mio Car," were affected by it. Haydn's setting of "She Never Told Her Love," was made almost ridiculous by it; and even Liszt's "Die Lorelei" was overcharged with the sentimentality which it invites.

Mr. Beck sang also songs by Strauss, Brahms, Wolf, Schumann, and Fielitz; a group of songs in English and another group in French.

"Thais" Sung for Second Time.

Massenet's "Thais" was performed for the second time at the Metropolitan last evening, with Mr. Amato and Mme. Farrar in the rôles of the monk and the dancer, the others in the cast as before, and Mr. Polacco conducting. The audience was a large one in all parts of the house except that reserved for the standees, and the first Monday of Lent found a brilliant representation in the boxes.

Yale Club Concert on Friday.

The Yale University glee and banjo clubs will hold a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. W. P. Bliss, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Edward S. Isham, and Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss are among the patronesses.

TALKS OF THE TIMES.

J. L. Mahin Uses It as an Illustration at Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—John Lee Mahin of New York, in an address this evening before the Amos Tuck School of Finance and Administration of Dartmouth College, cited THE NEW YORK TIMES as an example of big business which served the public best because it is big in purpose, plan, and administration.

Mr. Mahin was discussing the economic and constructive features of modern advertising. He said that all great business enterprises were fundamentally co-operative organizations. Customers by concentrating their buying in one store or upon a particular brand of merchandise were able to command a higher degree of quality and service than could be obtained in any other way.

The speaker used THE TIMES as an example of a highly developed, efficient buying group. The family which paid a cent for THE TIMES received at its breakfast table a carefully digested review of the political, economic, social, and commercial activities of the entire world for the previous twenty-four hours, he said. Probably 500 men in New York City could and would pay $1,000 a year each for the commercial information alone that they receive in the daily TIMES if they could not obtain it in any other way.

DENIES SPANKING 'BABY.'

Justice Hendrick Declares Never Saw Norton Chastise Miss Marlow.

Justice Peter J. Hendrick of the Supreme Court denied yesterday that he had "spanked" Miss Albertine Marlow, known as "Baby" Marlow, in the apartment of Mrs. Robert E. Nolker, at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue. He made his denial in a deposition taken in the offices of William A. Ulman, 233 Broadway, in proceedings preliminary to the trial of the divorce suit of Mrs. Nolker's husband, who lives in St. Louis. The Justice denied also ever having seen Chester Norton "spank" Miss Marlow or that he had, during his acquaintance with Mrs. Nolker, seen anything to which any objection could be taken.

In a deposition made some time ago Miss Marlow is alleged to have testified that she was "spanked" while in Mrs. Nolker's apartment, but it was found yesterday that the questions and answers were so worded as to leave doubt as to whether she intended to refer to Norton or to Justice Hendrick. Justice Hendrick admitted that he had visited Mrs. Nolker's apartment with Norton on March 26, 1915, and that a luncheon party at the Alps restaurant had followed, and that he had discussed with her a few days later the loss of her purse containing $1,000.

At one time, Mrs. Nolker caused Miss Marlow to be arrested on the charge that she had stolen a gold meshbag containing $1,000. During the trial of Miss Marlow evidence which is being used now in the divorce suit against Mrs. Nolker was brought out. Miss Marlow was released by Justice Mayo of the Children's Court on the ground that the charge against her was not proved.

P. KUHNE IN BELLEVUE.

Son of Founder of Banking Firm Enters the Observation Ward.

Percival Kuhne, a retired banker and son of the founder of the international banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, of which until recently he was a member, presented himself at Bellevue Hospital last evening and was placed in the observation ward there. Whether he asked for admission to that particular ward could not be learned. He arrived at the hospital in a taxicab accompanied by a man who appeared on the record as "a friend," but was thought to be a male attendant.

At the Hotel Leonori, where he had lived several years, it was said last night that, while he had been ill for some time, news that he had entered Bellevue Hospital was a surprise. The nature of his illness was not known. It was understood at the hotel that he had been taken to the institution by his sister, Miss Irma Kuhne, who also has apartments at the Leonori.

At Bellevue it was said it was not unusual for persons of means to enter the observation ward, because of its facilities and its staff for studying cases of mental disorders.

Mr. Kuhne is 56 years old and belongs to the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and other clubs. He played a prominent part in financial operations for many years, and is a trustee of the Citizens Savings Bank and a Director of the Empire Trust Company.

BANKER'S WIFE SUES FRIEND

Mrs. G. W. Butts Asks $150,000 of Mrs. Braxmar and Her Daughter.

Mrs. Minnie A. Braxmar, who inherited the C. G. Braxmar Company, manufacturing jewelers, of 10 Maiden Lane, from her husband, Charles G. Braxmar, was made a defendant with her daughter, Bessie, in a suit for $150,000 damages filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Butts, formerly a close friend of Mrs. Braxmar. Both Mrs. Braxmar and her daughter are accused of alienating the affections of George W. Butts, Vice President and chief stockholder of the Hudson Trust Company of Hoboken, and member of the Bankers' Club of New York and the New York Yacht Club.

Mrs. Braxmar, who lives at 256 West 132d Street, refused to discuss the charges against her and her daughter last night, but her attorney, Martin W. Littleton, said:

"We are perfectly willing to meet Mrs. Butts in court at any time, and will prove by a sufficient number of witnesses that the filing of this suit is unjustified, and is merely an afterthought, due to the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Butts more than a year ago through causes in which these defendants were in no way concerned. Mrs. Butts has taken advantage of the kindness of Mrs. Braxmar to her and their intimacy to make these charges against

AUGUSTUS THOMAS QUITS.

He Resigns as Artistic Director of the Frohman Company.

Augustus Thomas has resigned as artistic director of the Charles Frohman Company, Inc., and in announcing his resignation yesterday Mr. Thomas stated that the pressure of his literary engagements had brought it about. It was also stated that the announcement made several weeks ago upon the formation of a motion picture company to convert the Frohman plays into movies that Mr. Thomas would have charge of the screen productions was in error.

After the death of Charles Frohman on the Lusitania Mr. Thomas was chosen by the executors of the manager's estate to assume artistic direction of the company.

Brooklyn Community Theatre Opens

The Brooklyn Community Theatre was launched last night in the central auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, with the first performance of a comedy by Edwin Arlington, entitled "Van Zorn." A company of professional players that includes Helen Holmes, Wright Kramer, Frank Conway, Margaret Seddon, Frank J. Gregory and Ward Thornton has been formed in the hope of eventually occupying its own playhouse. Henry B. Stillman is the Director of the company, which has the approval of various Brooklyn civic organizations.

The Tollefsen Trio Heard.

The Tollefsen Trio gave a concert in Aeolian Hall last evening, including trio numbers by Beethoven and Boellmann, in which Carl Tollofsen was the violinist and Willem Durieux was 'cellist, while Mrs. Schnabel Tollefsen between these ensembles added piano solos from Schumann's "Kreisleriana."

MUSIC NOTES.

Sara Gurowitsch, 'cellist, will play a number of selections at the matinee to be given at the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, by Michio Itow.

Jane Osborn Hanna, soprano, is to sing at the Gamut Club's fourth musical evening of American composers at the clubrooms on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCormack gave a dinner last evening at their home, 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, in honor of Mme. Gallicurci. Among the guests were Mrs. Edward Morris of Chicago and Miss Lily Meagher of Dublin.

ENTERTAINING FARCE PLUS THOS. A. WISE

That Genial Comedian Mellows a Rough-Hewn Play Called "Pals First."

LEE WILSON DODD WROTE IT

A Scarcely Astonishing "Surprise Finish" Gives Key to His Stage Version of F. P. Elliott's Novel.

PALS FIRST, a comedy in three acts, by Lee Wilson Dodd, based on Francis Perry Elliott's novel of the same name. At the Fulton.

Danny.....William Courtenay
Domlie.....Thomas A. Wise
Uncle Alex.....Harry Lewellyn
The Squirrel.....Francis X. Conlan
Aunt Caroline.....Marion Kerby
Judge Logan.....Ben Johnson
Jean.....Ann MacDonald
Dr. Chilton.....Lyster Chambers
Aunt Alicia.....Auriol Lee
Gordon.....Lawrence Eddinger
Stivers.....James J. Ryan

The best thing about "Pals First," the new play which arrived at the Fulton Theatre early last evening, is the fact that one of the pals in question is played by that amiable and expert comedian, Thomas A. Wise. As a dusty but sentimental knight of the highway, who had in youth been graduated from Harvard and subsequently gone from bad to worse, Mr. Wise mellows marvelously this entertaining but somewhat clumsy mixture of farce and melodrama by Lee Wilson Dodd. The next best thing is the capital performance in a small part by Francis X. (probably Xavier) Conlan. The third best thing is the original idea for the play, which, presumably, was bodily extracted from a novel of the same name by Francis Perry Elliott to which the program gives credit as the inspiration of "Pals First."

In the olden days, before George M. Cohan wrote his "Seven Keys to Baldpate," the new piece at the Fulton would have been called a play with "a surprise finish," a description that must be reserved now for the play in which things are always what they seem. So thoroughly unexpected is the unexpected turn 11 o'clock that it is doubtful if many in last evening's well-worn audience were altogether staggered when "Pals First" turned out to be what the English reviewers call one of those spoof plays from America.

Perhaps the suspicion of how much of an impostor the impostor really is may dawn on the overtrained in the prologue when two tattered tramps appear in the moonlight outside the gates of a grand estate down on the outskirts of Nashville, a town about which O. Henry once wrote a story. They are college-bred ne'er-do-wells, and the startling resemblance of one of them to the long missing master of the house starts the story on its way. The alarms and qualms of the older sinner when his young pal boldly identifies himself as the lord of the manor provide most of the amusement.

As a safe is rifled, a secret will is burned at midnight, a criminal enemy swoons, a cordon of detectives draws tight, an old crook reforms, and a romance burns bright before the play is done. As you hurry away from the theatre, your memory slightly blurred from much laughter at Mr. Wise, your backward glance over the play makes you suspect that Mr. Dodd was often a bit arbitrary and fraudulent in his deception of the audience, and you suddenly realize that the reason he dropped the curtain in the midst of the most critical and obligatory scene of the play was simply because he feared he would not be sufficiently ingenious to keep from letting the already restive and audible cat out of the well-known bag.

William Courtenay works industriously in the leading rôle, which very likely was not written for H. B. Warner, but might have been. At least it deserves a somewhat less actory actor and one with more gifts as a comedian than Mr. Courtenay possesses. His Southern accent, by the way, is confined to his pronunciation of "I" as "Ah" in the prologue, after which the strain is too great.

Others besides Wise and Francis Conlan do good work in the company J. Fred Zimmerman has assembled. Auriol Lee, assuming the once more venerable years she put aside when "Milwaukee" had run its course, has a hugely amusing scene as a deaf dowager on whom Mr. Wise wastes a lot of breath roaring some conventional phrases, the singular inutility and wastefulness of which are startlingly emphasized when they have to be yelled. There is also a good performance by Marion Kerby as an old mammy, and by Lyster Chambers as a pallid villain. These all do much for a new play which is generally interesting and amusing and which appears to have been compounded of some highly popular materials.

Wilson May Open Actors' Fund Fair

At a meeting yesterday at the Lyceum Theatre of men and women who have volunteered to help organize and run a bazaar for the Actors' Fund next May at Grand Central Palace, Daniel Frohman, President of the charity, announced that President Wilson had promised to come to New York and open the fair if his official duties permitted. He also said Geraldine Farrar had promised to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." There will be no booths conducted on a percentage basis or by religious or national organizations. Waldemar De Bille will be the director of the fair.

At the Palace.

Clare Kummer's sketch, "The Choir Rehearsal," remains at the Palace, where it is the outstanding feature of the new program. In that program the music is contributed largely by the high-pitched Belle Storey; Joseph E. Howard, who has written a new song with the novel title "Love Me All the Time," and Bernard and Janis, who must under no circumstances be confused with any one now at the Century. The laughter is largely by McIntyre and Heath, in an ancient sketch, unless you count the contribution by Adelaide and Hughes, whose war ballet remains unchallenged as the funniest thing ever seen in vaudeville.

GIORNI
The remarkable young Italian pianist has played for Duo-Art, recording several of his most brilliant interpretations. These records will be presented in
Informal Recital
This afternoon (and Thursday and Friday also) at 3.00
AEOLIAN HALL
Duo-Art Recital Salon
29 West 42d Street
Admission without charge

CARNEGIE HALL
TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30
ALFRED NOYES
READING OF POEMS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES WITH THE SUBMARINES
Not Hitherto Heard in New York.
Boxes $12, $9. Seats $1.50 to 50c. at Box Off.

IRVING PLACE Irving Place & 15th Street
Tonight 8:15, "ALT-HEIDELBERG."
Wed. 8:15, First Time!—"ARMUT" Drama.

Two Gala Concerts by the
SYMPHONY SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL,
SUNDAY AFT., MARCH 11—TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 13.
BEETHOVEN PROGRAM
KREISLER, CASALS, BAUER } IN BEETHOVEN'S TRIPLE CONCERTO
Seats $1 to $3. Boxes $20 and $25, at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. George Engles, Manager.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES.
Miss Springtime
All Orch. Seats, Incl. Saturday Nights, $2.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE
"There need be no wonder at the success of the revival."—Town Topics.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
in J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY,
The Professor's Love Story
Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:20.
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE THOS. A. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
HAVE A HEART
Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20
Popular Mat. Tom'w.
Entire Orch. $1.50.
Entire Balc. $1.00.
"Tuneful Music, Pretty Girls, Fresh, Clean Comedy"
Cast Includes Margaret Romaine, Louise Dresser, Billy B. Van.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 15 PERFORMANCES
KLAW & ERLANGER present
Elsie Ferguson SHIRLEY KAYE
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinees Tomorrow (POP.) & Sat. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:30.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—World.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
CAPTAIN KIDD Jr.
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
LAST 7 TIMES. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
Tuesday, March 6th. Seats Thursday.
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. NIGHTS 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 7 TIMES
THE YELLOW JACKET
Harris Special Today at 2:30
MOLIERE'S The Imaginary Invalid
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:20.
THE SIGHTSEERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. Evenings at 8.
SHOW OF WONDERS With the Spectacular Sensation. SUBMARINE F-7
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
OF THE YOUNG BY THE YOUNG FOR THE YOUNG
LOVE O' MIKE
COMEDY WITH MUSIC.
"SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY."—Herald. BEST JEROME KERN TUNES IN TOWN.
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Clifton Crawford in Her Soldier Boy
Adele Rowland
Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the Bull's Eye."—Darnton, Evening World.
LITTLE THEATRE. TONIGHT 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. THE
MORRIS DANCE
By GRANVILLE BARKER.
Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's Novel, "The Wrong Box."
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
"A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune.
"Chesterton's gorgeous play."—Tribune.
MAGIC
and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN
GARRICK 35th St. at B'way. Mon., Mar. 5, Seats B'way. Rec. Thurs.
E. H. SOTHERN'S "ADVENTURE"
STRANGER THAN FICTION.
John Craig, Mary Young, and Fine Cast.
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."
MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
Oliver Morosco's Musical Farce with Girls.
CANARY COTTAGE
39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Pop. Price Mat. Tomorrow 2:25.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"
Gripping!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat.
48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
The 13th Chair
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1917.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF OUR RIGHTS.

The President is right. It is impossible that "any man with American principles at heart" should hesitate to defend those "rights which "our hearts support and whose foun- "dation is that righteous passion for "justice upon which all law, all "structures alike of family, of State, "and of mankind must rest, as upon "the ultimate base of our existence "and our liberty." The time and the occasion for action have come. We must defend our people and our seamen in the exercise of their rights or make a cowardly surrender to the power that has forbidden us to exercise them. We have not merely been told that we can no longer exercise the rights of a free nation, our rights have been invaded, trampled upon, American ships have been unlawfully sunk, American lives have been taken. Germany has reverted to her earlier savage methods. The passenger steamer Laconia of the Cunard Line was torpedoed without warning Sunday night and two American women passengers are reported to have been sent to their death. Our ships are shut up in our ports because their owners dare not send them forth without protection. The congestion of our commerce is already very serious, as the President points out, and it "is rapidly growing more and more serious every day." The President declares that "it would be "foolish to deny that the situation is "fraught with the gravest possibilities "and dangers."

"No one doubts what it is our duty to do," said the President. "We must "defend our commerce and the lives "of our people in the midst of the "present trying circumstances with "discretion but with clear and stead- "fast purpose." He adds that the President is "not now proposing or "contemplating war or any steps that "lead to it." He tells Congress that "war can come only by the willful "acts and aggressions of others." But we are under compulsion to take measures for defense. Mr. WILSON, therefore, asks Congress to authorize him "to supply our merchant ships with "defensive arms, if that become nec- "essary, and with the means of using "them, and to employ any other in- "strumentalities or methods that may "be necessary and adequate to protect "our ships and our people in their "legitimate and peaceful pursuits on "the seas"; he asks at the same time for "a sufficient credit to enable me "to provide adequate means of pro- "tection where they are lacking, in- "cluding adequate insurance against "the present war risks." This authority the President has no doubt he already possesses, without any special new enactment; it is his, by the "plain implication" of his constitutional duties and powers. He prefers that the authority and power of the Congress should be behind him in whatever it may become necessary to do.

The President here gives expression to the thought and the earnest desire of the American people. The response of Congress cannot be doubtful. It will give him authority to provide merchant ships with defensive arms and the means of using them and to take other measures necessary to the protection of our rights. The case is urgent, immediate action is necessary, for the reason that the term of the present Congress is about to expire, and a great emergency calling for instant action might come before it would be possible to assemble the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session.

All partisanship, all pettiness, all thought of any other interest than that of the nation, now so seriously threatened, must be laid aside and the authority he asks for conferred upon the President. The impatience of the American people under the lawless restraints put upon their commerce has been rapidly growing. They have observed with no little concern the strange attitude of some members of both houses of Congress, an attitude, in this time of national peril, most unbecoming to those who have assumed it, and not easily explained. But the temper of Congress must not be judged by the utterances of the few perverse representatives of the people who have seemed to

FEWER SALOONS, MORE REVENUE.

The amendments to the Raines liquor tax law introduced by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will close more than 5,000 saloons and add, it is estimated, $1,500,000 to the liquor tax revenue. They make licenses unassignable, and so prevent the brewers from swelling the number of saloons, as has been their habit, for licenses. They give every municipality the power to protect schools and other public institutions and residence districts by setting off "dry" districts. They allow every third-class city or town to establish a commission of three members to decide what licenses shall be reissued, and any town to vote that any individual "place" in it shall not be licensed, an opportunity to get rid of objectionable "places." In general, they raise license fees and reduce the number of saloons.

If in Manhattan and Brooklyn the fee remains $1,500, this is because a supertax of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts above fifteen times the license fee is there to be collected. In the case of the large concerns the collection ought to be easy. In third-class cities, where, after Oct. 1, not more than one saloon for 500 inhabitants will be permitted, the task of the commission of three, approved by the State Commissioner of Excise, to decide what saloons shall remain, may invite the small and "wet" politics of the old familiar sort; but, on the whole, this is a good bill.

THE GERMANS WITHDRAW.

Though the "Spring drive" has not yet begun, the preliminary attacks have forced the Germans in the Somme region to shorten their lines. It is the first time that has happened since 1914. They have retreated because the position they held on the Ancre is no longer tenable, and have taken up a position which they hope to hold. This is the result of several weeks' steady pushing by the British. Never before have the Germans voluntarily retreated since the present lines were first formed. They were forced back many times last year, but they evacuated no positions. What is the bearing of this new development on the "drive" that is soon to begin?

For an answer we may turn to Field Marshal HAIG'S report on the "drive" of last year, in which the Germans were slowly forced back until the November rains suspended the operation. He said:

> During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of large numbers of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters. But the resistance of still larger numbers became latterly decidedly feebler than it had been in the earlier stages of the battle. * * * And toward the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there can be no doubt that his power of resistance had been very seriously diminished.

This being known to Marshal HAIG, of course it was known to the Germans, too. The question was whether the all-Winter respite they have had would enable them to repair the losses in morale and power of resistance which they had suffered. Concerning this HAIG said:

> The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies have been fighting have been attained. But the Somme battle has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German Army is the mainstay of the Central Powers, and a full half of that army, despite all the advantages of the defensive, supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this; and, though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there will undoubtedly be many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults or to overcome our defense.

The respite was undoubtedly used to the utmost extent; the Spring drive has not begun; but already the Germans find themselves unable to resist the British advance and give way. Their power of resistance, impaired last Fall, remains impaired. It is a good augury for the success of the Allies, and it is the meaning of the German withdrawal.

On the heels of this success comes the news that the Turks have fled from Kut-el-Amara, with the British in hot pursuit. The campaign for Bagdad opened with no advance notices, and the first victory was won almost before the world knew that the fight was going on. The early British blundering in Turkey has given place to a campaign begun with real preparation, and rewarded with immediate victory. The Tigris and the Ancre are the only scenes of real fighting thus far, and in both the British have driven their enemies from their positions.

REAL DEFENSE.

How any intelligent American can fancy that the operation of such a plan as the General Staff's universal service bill would tend to "stir up "long-dormant prejudices by the cre- "ation of an upper military class" is difficult to understand. The army formed by universal service would be wholly democratic. The permanent branch, which we call the regular army, would form a small part of it. There would be no exemptions except for physical or mental defectiveness or incumbrances which would make it a hardship for a young man to serve his country. Of course, even in time of war there must be policemen and firemen and a multitude of industrial and other workers who must work for the welfare of their country elsewhere than in the army. But under the proposed plan no able-bodied man would be exempt from military training in his nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first years, and he would have his place in the reserves thereafter.

The plan is now in the hands of the people. When it is accepted, as it must be in time, for it is vastly better than any other plan to train citizens for national defense that has ever been proposed, it will give us, in addition to the regular army, which must always be employed for the oversea garrisons, frontier, and training forces, a first reserve definitely organized, officered and equipped and freshly trained, a second reserve scarcely less competent for immediate service, and a large body of reserve officers. The operation of this plan would greatly benefit the young men of the nation, it would make us practically secure from attack, but it would surely develop no "long-dormant prejudices." Men will not become lawless or murderous because they are prepared to defend their country. It is worth noting that universal military training now has the cordial and outspoken approval of Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT, Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President HADLEY of Yale, President HIBBEN of Princeton, President SCHURMAN of Cornell, President WHEELER of the University of California, and GEORGE W. PEPPER of the University of Pennsylvania.

THE PEOPLE'S DAY.

In an advertisement in yesterday's newspapers Mr. TAFT, Mr. CHOATE, Mr. ROOT, Mr. ALTON B. PARKER, and a number of other distinguished citizens who have wisely refrained from urging upon the President their views about the submarine situation, recited the efforts of mostly insignificant but vociferous persons and societies of many names, to embarrass him and to create the semblance of division in the nation. Proposals of absurdity, of cowardice, of dishonor, have been pressed upon him, upon Congress, and the country. "The time has come," these distinguished citizens said, "to assure the President that he will "have the overwhelming support of "his fellow-countrymen in taking "effective means to meet the intol- "erable situation with which the "country is now confronted."

The President can never have had any doubt of the spirit of the majority of his countrymen. The quiet resolution, the unblustering determination of the mass of Americans to defend American rights, must have sustained him in long difficult hours. He has spoken and they will speak. The thrill, the sober exultation of national unity and patriotism, the will "to support the President "in the protection of our national "rights and the defense of our na- "tional honor" are nation-wide. The President and the nation have been patient, with the patience of a just cause, too strong for haste. Now they are one for action.

The estimable pacifists of Utopia, the less estimable pacifists of politics or alien propaganda, have had their day. The American people are now to have theirs.

THE LADY ON THE TARIFF.

Miss JEANNETTE RANKIN of Montana, elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, announces her position on the tariff. She says

> when a tariff bill is introduced in Congress I will study it to see if it means the protection of the workers, and if it does I will support it.

That is interesting and important. There are two tariff proposals in preparation, and the Lady from Montana announces a good way of testing their merits, which is likely to be overlooked unless she presses it. The Republicans of the Senate have authoritatively and formally proposed a return to the "American" system "of collecting revenue at the Custom House" as a substitute for the pending Revenue bill of the Democrats. At the other end of the Capitol the Republicans of the House are proposing to organize it with the assistance of Mr. MARTIN of Louisiana, who was elected as a protectionist in the interest of sugar. There is nothing more American about the American system of collecting revenue at the Custom House than the manner in which we collect one-half of it on sugar. The Treasury gets the customs. Trusts "get theirs" to an equal amount in sugar that never sees the Custom House. That is peculiarly American.

All nations raise revenue from sugar. Nearly all nations have domestic sugar interests. But the United States alone allows home-grown sugar to be increased in price by the amount of the customs, for the sole benefit of the sugar growers and without enriching the Treasury. The American system of protection of sugar allows the price of sugar to be based on the import price of the raw material. In that manner all sugar pays the duty, although only part passes the Custom House. The un-American system of taxing sugar puts a consumption tax on all domestic sugar to balance the customs. In that manner the Treasury gets all the tax instead of half of it. Where the half of the tax goes which the Treasury does not get sufficiently appears from the swollen profits of the domestic producers. When the Democrats lowered the duty on sugar they lowered it on all sugar consumed, and the poor man's breakfast table paid $30,000,000 less to the trusts and the Treasury together. The price of sugar to consumers was then lower than for many years. When the Democrats reversed their policy they reversed it in the American manner, and the price of sugar is now correspondingly high.

How the Lady from Montana must view this situation is plain from the disturbed labor conditions in the sugar industry. If she would see to it that the workers got wages corresponding to the profits of the engorged trusts, or to the advanced cost of sugar to consumers, she would open a new tariff era.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submarine Rights and Wrongs.

Never before now has any nation, merely because a new weapon had come into use, claimed that as this weapon was not mentioned in the previous agreements and understandings among nations as to the conduct of war, therefore the general principles that govern the use of all weapons do not apply to it.

After the invention of gunpowder, for instance, though the conservatives of the time did complain a little about the unfairness of killing men who, being beyond the accustomed and orthodox bowshot or cased in armor, thought themselves safe, the introducers of the novelty did not contend that its peculiarities conferred any increased license to assassinate civilians or destroy their property. Least of all did they insist that, because in gunpowder there lurked certain dangers for the possessor as well as for his foe, for the latter to attempt the utilization of those dangers for his own advantage was something that deprived him of right to the ordinary treatment accorded to enemies in arms.

It has remained for the Germans to do these things with respect to the submarine—to proclaim that, as submarines are fragile craft, they are privileged to ignore the established rules of war at sea, and that, as it is perilous for them to go through the formalities of visit and search before sinking merchantmen suspected of serving the enemy either directly or indirectly, they cannot be blamed for violating the old regulations.

The alternative course—that of employing the submarine in a legal way to the considerable degree in which it can be done, and of not employing it after the manner of pirates—is calmly dismissed by the Germans on the convenient plea of "military necessity." If the submarine as an engine of war were wholly without legitimate use, this working of the Teutonic mind would be more easily comprehensible, especially in the conditions created by a desperate struggle for existence. But the Germans have themselves proved on several occasions that such is not the case. They have sunk enemy warships with it more than once, as well as other vessels for which no immunity from attack without warning is demanded by anybody. If they had done nothing else, there would have been no denunciation of their undersea campaign.

A Model Town Described.

In a huge "textile industrial edition" just issued by The Charlotte (N. C.) News there appears, among many other highly informative articles about the manufacturing activities of the State, one that eulogizes with almost lyrical enthusiasm the little town of Cliffside, which consists of some huge cotton mills, the people who work in them, and the houses where they live.

Cliffside, it seems, is a "model village," and the pictures of it show that it presents the usual and pleasing peculiarities of places so named. The streets are admirably kept, and the buildings, public and private, are indicative of prosperity and intelligent management. The Government of the town has from the beginning been in the hands of one man, who evidently has aspired with no little success to be a distinctly benevolent despot.

On reading the article that describes his virtues and his achievements, one notices, however, several details that make one wonder whether, under the charming surface of this "model village," as under that of several other towns with the same title, happiness is quite complete. For example, no dog is allowed in Cliffside. That is not the cruelest of imaginable deprivations, perhaps, but the right to keep a dog in a country place comes close to being natural and inalienable, and even people who do not care particularly for dogs cannot really like to be told that they cannot have one.

What most will consider a more important revelation as to the course of life in Cliffside takes the form of a story proudly told of a widowed mother with six small daughters who went here to live. The mother at once entered the mills, and the girls followed her there as soon as they were old enough. "One of these daughters," we read, "is today employed in the mill, where she has a responsible position which pays over $40 per month." That doesn't seem much for a "responsible position," and possibly it accounts for the fact that the other daughters have departed from Cliffside and now reside in towns that do not claim to be models.

To be quite fair to Cliffside, however, it must be stated that the mother has been able to give the girls good educations and that they are all doing well.

He Recoils from Suicide.

In the course of a lecture delivered in Washington, Sunday evening, E. A. POWELL, the author and war correspondent, quoted a member of the House of Representatives as telling him that to vote for universal military training and service at this time would be to commit political suicide. Unfortunately, the district in which the Congressman lives is not disclosed, but, wherever it may be, it is impossible not to be surprised that a member of Congress should so frankly admit that his action on a public question is determined by the effect which his vote would have on his own political fortunes.

Not a few, indeed, would make the same confession if they told the truth, but most of them would think up a better excuse for not committing this sort of suicide. A simple way to avoid such a fate, and a way that many a statesman has followed, is to declare it the duty of an elected representative to do what his constituents want him to do. That is to take a low view of a legislator's position, but at least it avoids the revelation of a willingness to do what is personally profitable, whether it is right or wrong.

It is not, however, the theory of our Government that our "representatives" are mere errand boys or clerks. They are supposed to have minds of their own, to take a fairly broad view of the nation's interests as a whole, and not to make the retention of office the measure of their ambition. Worse things than retirement to private life can happen to a statesman, and even to a politician.

THE PAPER SITUATION.

Warner Miller on the Effects of No Tariff and Regulation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you have time to consider what I shall write, it may give you a new or different idea of the paper situation. First, I have no monetary interest in the manufacture of paper or pulp, but I was in the business from 1863 to ten years ago. I began making paper out of rye straw for The Tribune and TIMES at 25 cents per pound, or $500 per ton, and quit selling a better paper at $36 per ton—a large loss. I introduced the use of wood pulp into papermaking and sold it at 20 cents per pound, and followed it down to $36 per ton. The newspapers of the country usually abused me and named me "Wood Pulp Miller." In closing, Charles A. Dana did me the honor to say in a lecture on the modern newspaper that I had made the modern newspaper possible by using wood pulp and reducing the price. Second, some years since the Newspaper Association employed a skillful man at $15,000 per annum to go to Washington and work for free paper and pulp. He succeeded in the Wilson tariff. The result was that no new mills were built, and the news mills that were able to make other grades of paper turned off news print. The war brought increased consumption of paper; price of raw material increased from 100 to 200 per cent.

Europe could not supply the South American market or other countries—the demand fell on the United States. Wages have advanced more than 100 per cent., and the mills have changed from the twelve-hour time to eight hours, thus increasing the number of employes 33 1-3 per cent.

Wood ten years ago was $5 per cord, now it is $15 to $20 per cord; all other materials and mill furnishings have made like advance. Copper, largely used in the machines, advanced from 14 cents to 37 cents; woolen felts used largely have made like advance.

If the newspaper publishers succeed in having the Trade Commission take charge of the business, the result will be the same as followed the enactment of the present tariff. No more mills will be built to make newsprint; such mills as can change to other kinds of paper will do so. The industry will be transferred to Canada, where your "Trade Commission" cannot operate. Today Canada is sending to us 1,000 tons of news print daily. England can at any time commandeer Canadian paper. If the Government can fix the price of paper, it must fix the wages of the men who make the paper; then they must fix the price of bread, meat, clothes, and rent. It follows that the commission can fix the price of THE TIMES for less than the cost of the paper. If the commission can fix the price of one product, it can fix all prices.

Then a Russian bureaucracy would be a delightful system under which to live as against the despotism of our liberty-loving country. No one can believe that the Supreme Court would uphold the proposition that the Government can fix prices in these times. You have all brought these troubles on yourselves, and you are now trying to destroy the industry and send it to Canada.

WARNER MILLER.

Atlantic City, Feb. 21, 1917.

Maine Potatoes Held Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Washington's Birthday the press reports of this country carried a news dispatch to the effect that the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, an important artery of intrastate and interstate commerce, was seriously in danger of being obliged, through shortage of coal supply, to retard, if not actually to suspend, the movement of potatoes from Aroostook County at a time when our principal cities are witnessing clamor, in some instances riotous, on the part of housewives suffering for an enlarged supply and a lessened cost of necessary articles of food.

And yet there are in Maine, either idly flowing to waste or under the controlling ownership of private corporations, resources of water power sufficient to energize electrically every transportation system of the State, and to light, if not heat, every municipality therein.

Fortunately there are bills pending before the Legislature now in session looking to the creation of a supervisory control of these powers by the State through a commission clothed with adequate powers.

C. VEY HOLMAN,
Formerly State Geologist of Maine.

New York, Feb. 24, 1917.

YES, EVEN I!

For countless ages, a book unknown,
A myth unread, an evil fear,
They called me the Russian bear!
Ice-bound, bleak and cold,
Was the northern home where ruled
With iron hand my power.
And neighbors drew their garments close
Lest they be stained by touch!

But e'en the beast of the forest,
And the king of the jungle wild,
Cherish love in their ferocious breasts.
Let the helpless cub shriek,
And ready they rise to shield,
Ready with life, ready unto death.
And so even I, the Russian bear!

The neighbors who judged
And oft passed me by,
Now raise stained hands,
Guiltier by far than even I.
Torn by the fangs of a poisonous snake,
Powerless the cubs shrieked for my aid.
While I, those fetters ready to break
That held me bound, arose in my might;
Fighting for right, a new nation fair—
Yes, even I—the Russian bear!

MAY G. SCHAEFER.

FINDS CENTRAL PLAN CUTS FRANCHISE TAX

State Board Reports That Company Would Have Practical Immunity on West Side.

VALUATION NOW $4,982,000

But Commissioners Hint Tangible Property Subject to City Taxation May Be Largely Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—According to a report presented to the Senate tonight by the State Tax Department, the New York Central Railroad Company would practically be immune from a special franchise tax on its west side line, if the agreement between the City of New York and the railroad company, as outlined in the tentative contract now before the Board of Estimate, is carried out. Under the valuation made this year, these rights were appraised at $4,982,100 for taxation purposes.

The report was made in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate some time ago. The State Tax Department was asked to answer three specific questions. One of these had relation to the value of the special franchise rights enjoyed by the New York Central on the west side of Manhattan. The second was whether the contract agreement if carried out would give the railroad company any considerable immunity from the payment of such taxes. The third question had to do with the loss in the assessed valuation of such franchises within the city of New York.

The Tax Commissioners in the report assert that they are unable to answer the last question at the present time. According to the report, the tentative contract provides for the surrender by the railroad company of practically all its present right of way through public streets covered by the above valuation. The only exceptions are certain tracks in Twelfth Avenue and Marginal Way, (between West Thirtieth and West Fifty-ninth Streets,) and on West Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Streets, west of Twelfth Avenue.

The Commissioners find that no question can be raised regarding the taxability of any overhead, surface, or subsurface easements in any portions of these thoroughfares which the railroad company will continue to occupy under the terms of the improvement, nor will there be any question as to the taxability under the special franchise tax law of any street occupations north of West Seventy-second Street; but these are few.

With regard to streets that are to be closed north of Seventy-second Street to provide additional right of way for the New York Central, the Tax Commissioners find that these will be immune from special franchise assessments. All such portions of streets are included among the forty-eight parcels of land above and below water which are conveyed to the railroad by the city under the terms of the tentative contract.

Such property will be liable, however, to the real estate tax levied by the Tax Department of New York City. The State Tax Commissioners in their report suggest that the tangible property thus open to taxation by the city will far exceed in value the tangible holdings of the New York Central on the west side under the present plan.

"The present or old right of way of the railroad company," the report says, "through Riverside Park and other park areas which the company owns in fee has never been assessable for a special franchise, and so much of the old right of way as is conveyed to the city in fee, with a reservation of an easement therein by the railroad company, will not be assessable as a special franchise under the new plan.

"As to the additional right of way through Riverside Park and other park property conveyed by the city to the railroad company, the commission is of the opinion that the railroad company will contend, and probably with success, that such new right of way is not a special franchise. This for the reason that there is no legal precedent holding that a park is a 'public place' within the definition of the special franchise tax law.

"With respect to the estimation of loss in assessed valuation of special franchises within the City of New York by reason of the proposed west side improvement plans, the commission is confronted by a question which cannot be answered at this time."

REBUKES PRENDERGAST CRITIC

Mayor Angered by Attack in Discussion of West Side Plan.

Controller Prendergast was the target for most of the opponents of the west side plan at yesterday's hearing before the Board of Estimate. Benjamin Marsh of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City asserted that the Controller should refrain from voting on the plan because of the charge that his connection with the Lands Company of Depew gave him an interest in the New York Central. Mayor Mitchel brought his gavel down sharply when B. E. Devoy, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Taxpayers' Protective Association of Brooklyn attempted to read a resolution conveying a similar recommendation.

Devoy had started to read this, when "crack" went the gavel of the Mayor.

"I am going to stop this sort of thing," said Mayor Mitchel. "I resent the insinuation against a member of this board. I don't know who signed that resolution, but I suggest that you put it over some respectable signature and give it to the press. You may submit it here, but I shall not allow it to be read."

Devoy passed the resolution to the Secretary of the Board. It read:

> Whereas, It has been publicly stated that William A. Prendergast, Controller of the City of New York, is Secretary and General Manager of the Lands Company of Depew, of which Chauncey M. Depew is a large stockholder and Henry B. Anderson is Treasurer; and
>
> Whereas, Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the New York Central Railroad Board of Directors, and Mr. Depew's son now own 1,485 shares of the Lands Company of Depew; and
>
> Whereas, Henry B. Anderson, Treasurer of the Lands Company of Depew, is an attorney for the New York Central and Vanderbilt interests, having, for example, received $200,000 in the will of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, drawn in Mr. Anderson's office; and
>
> Whereas, Controller Prendergast, as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and as Chairman of the Port and Terminal Committee of that board, is now negotiating with the New York Central for the enlargement and relocation of the railroad's tracks on the west side of Manhattan; and
>
> Whereas, It has been shown that the proposed contract will give to the railroad company city lands and rights and easements which amount to perpetual ownership of incalculable value; be it
>
> Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment request Controller Prendergast to take no part in the deliberations of that body regarding the New York Central west side contract until a complete investigation has been made of his Lands Company of Depew connections; and be it further
>
> Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Protective Association of Brooklyn, which presents these resolutions, go on record as emphasizing the imperative need of disinterested and unbiased action.

The hearings will be resumed on Wednesday morning, when the proponents of the proposed contract will be heard.

NEW INHERITANCE TAX RULE.

Husband or Wife to be Taxed Indifferently in Certain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that where, under a State law, there is community of property interest between husband and wife, the Federal taxing authorities may impose the inheritance tax upon all property of record in the name of one or the other, leaving the burden of proof as to individual ownership upon the real party in interest.

The case on which the decision was rendered arose in Texas, where the law makes all earnings of husband and wife common property. The decision holds that the death of either does not affect the interest owned by the survivor; that is, this interest does not pass by inheritance. The public records in such cases may, however, be misleading, because any conveyance, legally made to both, is likely to be recorded in the name of one, usually the husband. There is a legal presumption that the whole property conveyed to either is common. Property purchased by separate means or property of either received as inheritance would not be common, but individual property. Under the presumption of the Texas law it would have to be considered common property until facts which showed it to be otherwise were developed.

In the case in question the Revenue Agent reported as belonging to the estate of the deceased husband, the entire property which the public records showed as standing in his name. The widow said that the entire property was, in fact, held in common, but submitted no evidence substantiating this contention. The Internal Revenue Commissioner holds that the presumption does not rest in her favor so far as any responsibility or duty that may be imposed upon her by Federal law is concerned. "No State statute of this character," says the decision, "has any modifying effect whatever upon the explicit terms of a Federal taxing act. The act of Congress of Sept. 8, 1916, creates its own presumptions and defines explicitly the terms under which exemption from tax may be claimed. There is required to be included in the gross estate of a decedent all the interest held jointly or as tenants in the entirety by the decedent and another person, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to such other person and never to have belonged to the decedent."

ANSWERS CECILIE CLAIMS.

North German Lloyd Says Banking Companies Ask Too Much.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company filed a brief in the United States District Court today in which it claims that the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank of New York, which brought suit to recover $2,240,106 damages for failure of the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie to deliver a shipment of gold to European bankers at the outbreak of the war, were entitled to only $61,663. The steamship company contends that a bond of $75,000 would be sufficient to cover all claims for damages by the banks, and asks that it be fixed at that amount. The court will hear the matter on Saturday. The Cecilie is now in the possession of the United States marshal.

The brief sets forth that the Guaranty Trust Company shipped $4,942,937 in gold to its London correspondent as a basis for credit in the purchase of exchange; that the shipment was returned to the bank and later shipped to Ottawa, where a profit of $106,810 was realized. The trust company sued for $1,793,278, but the vessel's owners declare that it is only entitled to $19,771 in interest.

The National City Bank sent two shipments of gold on the Cecilie, one of $1,061,718 to London, and another of $1,064,080 to Paris, on which damages of $440,828 were claimed. The North German Lloyd sets forth that this bank should be awarded only $3,896 in interest and $37,990 damages, which it sustained when it was forced to purchase francs in the open market to meet its obligations in France and pay a penalty to the Credit Lyonnais for overdraft.

APPLAUD ROOSEVELT'S NAME

Outburst in Senate Galleries at Mention of Ex-President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the midst of debate on the Revenue bill today Senator Martine, Democrat, interrupted Senator Harding, Republican, to ask him what he thought the condition of the United States would be if Theodore Roosevelt were President.

"If Theodore Roosevelt had been President," replied Senator Harding, "the Lusitania would never have been sunk."

The galleries broke into applause while Senator Robinson, in the chair, rapped for order and warned that a repetition would mean that the galleries would be cleared.

"That is merely the Senator's opinion," rejoined Senator Martine.

"And I have a very striking conviction," rejoined Senator Harding, "that we would be living under guarantees of peace today rather than trembling on the verge of war."

"In my opinion," returned Senator Martine, "if Theodore Roosevelt had been President this country would have been long ago in the abyss of war."

Senator Harding concluded the incident with the observation that Colonel Roosevelt had been President years without war, and by mediation between Russia and Japan brought peace.

LONDON WANTS DR. JOWETT.

Westminster Chapel Invites Preacher to Occupy Pulpit There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A church meeting at Westminster Chapel last night decided to invite Dr. J. W. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, to succeed Dr. Campbell Morgan in the ministry here. The invitation was accompanied by letters of sympathy from the Chairman and ex-Chairman of the Councils of England and Wales.

Dr. Morgan in a cordial speech supported the invitation. He has been unable to sail for Melbourne owing to the submarine menace, and yesterday he cabled to the church there saying he must either cancel the engagement to occupy the pulpit or have its fulfillment postponed.

GERARD AT CORUNNA.

Ambassador to Embark There for the United States.

MADRID, Feb. 26, (via Paris.)—Ambassador Gerard and party have arrived at Corunna, according to a message received here from the Governor of Coruna this evening.

The Ambassador left Madrid yesterday afternoon, and will take steamer from Corunna for the United States.

THE CATHOLIC ORATORIO.

A Performance of "St. Paul" Under Direction of Arthur Mees.

The Catholic Oratorio Society, which has given annual concerts for a number of years, gave one last evening in Carnegie Hall, devoted to a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." The society is "conducted" by Mme. Selma Kronold, but the performance last evening was under the direction of Mr. Arthur Mees, who was entitled by the program the "conductor of the evening." The oratorio was preceded by the entrance of Cardinal Farley and members of the society, during which the chorus sang the 'Ecce Sacerdos."

The performance was one of the best the society has given. The chorus, though it is not large, has some excellent material in both men's and women's voices. It had been well trained and was conducted with authority by Mr. Mees, a veteran in the direction of choruses. The solo quartet comprised Miss Marie Wagner, soprano; Kate Davis, contralto; John Finnegan, tenor, and Robert Maitland, baritone. The music of the "voice from heaven" was sung by fifteen boys from the choir of St. Ignatius Loyola.

PUBLISHERS ACCEPT PRICE-FIXING PLAN

Approval by Trade Commission of Paper Manufacturers' Proposal Expected Soon.

CONSUMPTION TO BE CUT

Larger Newspapers to Share Supplies with Smaller—Continued Grand Jury Inquiry Promised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Newspaper publishers from throughout the United States, meeting here today with the Federal Trade Commission, voted unanimously to co-operate with the commission if it decides to accept the proposal by news print manufacturers that the commission fix prices for their products. The publishers agreed to reduce their requirements if necessary to make the plan successful.

Francis J. Heney, speaking for the commission, told the publishers that any of their number who would not agree to hold paper requirements to the minimum would be kept from benefiting by the price reduction if the commission could accomplish it. More than 100 publishers, representing both large and small newspapers, were present at the meeting.

The publishers' assent to the proposal removes virtually all doubt of its acceptance by the Trade Commission, and after the manufacturers are seen again Wednesday it is believed the commission will announce it is ready to go ahead with the plan. Most of the publishers present buy from the paper mills whose representatives signed the proposal. The Trade Commission believes enough manufacturers are participating to insure a general price break.

Insist Upon Punishment.

Publishers made it clear today that in accepting the proposal they would not accept any plan carrying with it a promise that manufacturers guilty of violating the anti-trust laws should escape punishment. At a meeting held before they saw the commission a resolution was adopted saying:

"It is the sense of those assembled that, whatever may be the outcome of these pending conferences, there should, in the judgment of this meeting, be no suspension or interruption of the investigation into the causes leading to the conditions now existing in the news print paper trade now proceeding through the agency of the Department of Justice."

When this declaration was read to the commission, Mr. Heney, who is conducting the commission's news print investigation, declared the Department of Justice had no intention of stopping its investigation. Publishers have insisted that they want free competition restored in print paper manufacture, and throughout conferences here within the last few days have demanded action either by the Trade Commission or the Department of Justice that will bring permanent relief.

After the meeting today most of the publishers signed an agreement submitted by the commission in which they pledged themselves to cut their requirements at least 5 per cent. below their 1916 supply of paper.

The final consent of the publishers to the plan came after a day of conferences at which many of the larger newspaper owners objected strongly to any condition that would take from them any paper they had contracted for. Small publishers and members of the Trade Commission, however, pointed out that success of the proposal depended entirely on such a concession, and when a vote was taken not a publisher voted in the negative. This resolution was adopted as representing the attitude of the publishers present:

Hope to Create a Surplus.

Resolved, That the newspaper publishers present at this meeting agree to use less news print paper in 1917 than they used in 1916, with the thought in mind that this will create a surplus which will insure a supply to all newspapers, particularly the smaller papers, who have difficulty in securing an adequate supply; and we recommend to all newspaper publishers that they do likewise in our common interest.

Members of the commission had declared positively that no price arbitration plan could be taken up unless publishers would co-operate to the extent of reducing tonnage if it became necessary. They said, however, that it might not become necessary for any publisher to use less than he needed. The danger, as they saw it, was that publishers would take advantage of the lower price to go into the market for large quantities of paper and bring about a shortage.

The statement was made that the commission's investigation had shown that there was no shortage, but that the margin between production and consumption was close. It was made clear that the commission would enter into no arbitration plan with the price alone the factor and with no arrangement as to distribution.

Questions put to Mr. Heney by publishers brought out that the Department of Justice was considering charges that manufacturers limited their production as a phase of the criminal investigation now in progress in the New York Federal Courts.

GOMPERS OPPOSES 'DRY' LAW

Asserts Proposed Measure for District of Columbia Would Be Injurious.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made public today a protest against the enactment by Congress of a prohibition law for the District of Columbia. In a letter to Chairman Johnson of the House District Committee he asserted that such a measure would have an injurious influence upon more than 100,000 workers in the cigar industry, on whose behalf, as First Vice President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, he protested.

He declared prohibition by law to be "an iniquitous proposition that violates the fundamental principles of human freedom" and fails to accomplish the curing of the drink evil.

LEAK INQUIRY COST $50,000.

Committee Votes $15,000 Fee for Counselor Whipple.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Sherman L. Whipple of Boston will receive $15,000 for the work of himself and assistants as counsel to the House Rules Committee in the peace note leak inquiry. The fee was unanimously approved today by the committee. Some committeemen, including Chairman Henry, thought the fee too small, but Mr. Whipple insisted that

ARCHITECTS STAGE MEDIAEVAL MASQUE

"The Festival of Fools," a Brilliant Pageant, in Fine Arts Building and Arena.

JOAN OF ARC ON A HORSE

Patriotic Note Struck When Our Flag Is Unfurled for French Heroine and National Anthem Sung.

More elaborate and beautiful than anything the Architectural League has yet undertaken, with parts deliciously funny and a real thrill at the end, was the mediaeval masque given last night to close its thirty-second annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

"The Tournament and Festival of Fools" was the title of the masque. It was produced by the architects Howard Greenley and George Chappell, and was supposed to be held in the Court of Raymond, Count of Toulouse. The court last night was only nominally in the Fine Arts Building, for a door had been cut through next door into the old private riding academy of Frank Gould, loaned for the occasion, which all the skill of the league as a whole and as individuals had been used to turn into the courtyard of a mediaeval castle. For the one night the league not only had its masque in the big hall, but felt that its great desire to own the building, much needed for exhibition purposes, was fulfilled.

The occasion was made more brilliant, for guests taken into the festival became the guests of the tournament, and no one was admitted not in mediaeval costume. The entrance galleries of the Fine Arts building were turned into a garden of the period and through this wound the gay procession to the tourney.

Miss Anna Hyatt as Joan.

Decorations, banners, costumes, everything, was in the period of Joan of Arc, who was the feature of the program, Miss Anna Hyatt, the sculptor, who appeared with steel helmet and armor and floating drapery of blue with the fleur de lis of France in silver upon it, riding a white horse. The thrill of the evening came at the end, when, with lights lowered for an instant, a big American flag was unfurled at the back of the French heroine and saint and as the lights were turned up the notes of 'The Star-Spangled Banner" were sounded, and the entire audience, standing, sang the national anthem.

The tourney was conducted after the manner of the ancient festivals. High up on the old chateau sat the Count of Toulouse, Master of Ceremonies Grosvenor Atterbury and Elizabeth Emmet was Queen of the Lists; Albert Herter and Miss Marjorie Curtis, King and Queen of Denmark; C. Grant La Farge and Miss Margaret La Farge, the Doge and Duchess of Venice. The Festival of Fools took place on the long artificial green in front of the chateau, Mr. Greenley and Mr. Chappell being the Master Fools. In this scene appeared the Abbot, David Bispham, brilliantly attired in abbot's mitre and robe, riding a donkey—the genuine animal—and singing a false chant. Made love to by the dancing girl the Abbot threw aside his stately robes, disclosed himself as a jolly monk, and sang a rollicking song of Sir Walter Scott's, "Ho, Jolly Jenkin."

The Mock Joust Very Funny.

The Mock Joust arranged by Martin Justice, who was one of the knights, with Everit Herter, Orlando Rouland, and H. D. Hale, brought roars of laughter. The knights wore glittering armor of pans and casseroles.

There was a judgment and condemnation scene in which Thomas Hastings, Daniel French, Edwin Blashfield, and Kenyon Cox were tried, found wanting, and (by proxy) cast into the fires of the nether world by way of the mouth of an enormous fish which stood at one end of the tourney field and breathed real flame and smoke.

There was a Joan of Arc tableau, a "Musical Interlude," with the Carillons of St. Quentin, also troubadour songs by Carlos Salzedo and ensemble of harps and a pavane danced by Miss Florence Gayley and Miss Katherine Chapin. There was a procession and chorus, Mr. Bispham and Schola Cantorum, and "The Battle of Mafiguano," arranged by Mr. Schindler, was sung by the Schola Cantorum. Supper and dancing followed the festival, in which many persons took part.

On the committee in charge were Grosvenor Atterbury, Chairman; Robert Aitken, J. Monroe Hewlett, Bassett Jones, Howard Greenley, Horace Moran, Alexander Trowbridge, Ernest Peixotto, William Laurel Harris, and Owen Brainard.

A few of those taking boxes were Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. H. F. Whitney, and Mrs. Stephen Clark.

SAYS AIRSHIPS SOON MAY WRECK OUR CITIES

Admiral Peary Pleads for an Adequate Air Service for Defense at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary thrilled a big audience in the Somerset today by declaring that there was a possibility that "within thirty days we shall receive a thousandfold greater shock by phenomena from the air than the Deutschland or U-53 caused, and this time be the victims and not spectators." From four to six of the foreign powers had the machines and the men which would enable any one of them, by issuing an order today, to destroy Washington or any of our coastal cities from the air in a single night three weeks from now."

The Admiral was the chief speaker at a patriotic mass meeting held under the direction of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness. He placed an adequate airplane service in the forefront of his plea for efficient means of national defense, but denied that he wished to substitute any such equipment for the navy or for any part of it, saying he put adequate air service first because of his conviction that "command of the sea and command of the land are worthless without command of the air," and at present we had no defense against attacks of this kind.

"The price of one destroyer would give us fifty to sixty airplanes and the price of a battleship would give us a thousand planes with the speed of a hundred miles, able to shower five hundred tons or more of high explosives on a hostile fleet.

"We need a battle cruiser fleet in both Atlantic and Pacific, no fewer than sixteen of the speediest and most powerful armed battle cruisers that the ingenuity of America can build, eight of them in the Atlantic and eight in the Pacific, each armed with sixteen-inch guns; yet with all our resources of wealth and ingenuity we cannot have such a fleet inside of two and a half and possibly three years.

"We must have universal training, the training of every able-bodied adult male in this country. We can have it all without in the slightest degree becoming a militaristic nation."

WILL WED BRITISH OFFICER.

Miss Anita Godwin Engaged to Captain Curry, Wounded at Ypres.

The engagement of Miss Anita Godwin, second daughter of R. J. Godwin of Larchmont, N. Y., to Captain Philip A. Curry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Curry of Southampton, England, has been announced.

Miss Godwin, who is active in social affairs at Larchmont, is spending the Winter with her family at the Colonial Hotel. Captain Curry, who has been invalided from the British Army, is an officer in the Fifth Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was wounded at the second battle of Ypres, in June, 1915.

It is expected that the wedding will take place early next Summer.

Stevens-Watts Wedding March 24.

The wedding of Miss Frances Watts, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia, and Theodosius Fowler Stevens, a son of the late Francis B. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, will take place quietly on Saturday, March 24, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Watts, 1,021 Clinton Street, Philadelphia. The bride's father is the American Consul General at Brussels, Belgium, and is here on leave of absence. The engagement was announced on Feb. 6. Mr. Stevens is a brother of Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point and is chief counsel for the Bronx Parkway Commission.

Miss Platten to Wed C. F. Hurd, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Platten of 587 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys I. Platten, to Charles Frost Hurd, Jr., of this city.

Miss Platten was graduated from Wellesley College, class of 1911. Mr. Hurd is a Williams College graduate, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hurd of Medina, N. Y., and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Brownell of New York.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Nash-Sisson Engagement.

Mrs. George Nash of 210 West Ninetieth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite M. Nash, to Spencer Alec Sisson of Erie, Penn. Miss Nash is a graduate of Smith College. Mr. Sisson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sisson of Erie, Penn., and is a graduate of Princeton and the Harvard Law School. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Recital in Old First Church.

William Read Hersey is to give a piano recital in the chapel of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, on Thursday evening, in aid of the church remodeling fund. Among the patronesses are Mrs. James K. Andrews, Mrs. Howard Duffield, Mrs. Richard M. Jesup, Mrs. John A. Morton, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Lauren Carroll, and Mrs. Stephen C. Wolcott.

YOU have a substantial interest in a certain industrial enterprise.

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Bankers and individual capitalists have employed us to examine and report on many businesses, where conditions are similar to those referred to above.

THE EXAMINATIONS CORPORATION
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43 Exchange Place, New York

INCOME TAX DODGERS FACE PROSECUTION

Fine Will Not Be Accepted This Year for Those Caught Evading the Law.

BOOKS CLOSE ON MARCH 1

Increase in Tax and Nation's Prosperity Expected to Enlarge Sum Obtained for Government.

Taxpayers have up to and including March 1 to file statements of their income and to pay the tax, except in special cases, where an extension is allowed. An extension of one month is provided for in cases where sickness or absence from the city can be proved. Further extensions may be obtained if good cause for granting them can be shown by applying to Mark Eisner, the Internal Revenue Collector in this city. Indefinite extensions are allowed to nonresidents.

Mr. Eisner said yesterday that some of those assessed under the income tax law had filed their statements and paid their taxes, but they represented less than one-half, he asserted, of those against whom assessments were recorded. Many of those who would pay the heaviest taxes had obtained extensions, he declared.

"This year income tax statements will be scrutinized far more carefully than heretofore," the collector said, "and a great effort will be made to find any who are liable to the income tax and have evaded it. The law against perjury will be invoked in cases where deliberate evasion of the tax can be proved, rather than to increase the tax by 100 per cent. While it is believed that the income tax statements are usually accurate, there is reason to think that many who are liable to it have pleaded exemption. The collection force has been doubled this year, and the work of verifying individual statements will be carried out thoroughly.

"In the past some have evaded the supertax by assigning part of their income to their wives. For instance, if a man is receiving an income of $21,000 a year, the supertax applies to him, but if he transfers $2,000 to his wife's income, he evades it. Wherever there are signs that this practice has been resorted to, a careful investigation will be made to see whether the income assigned to the wife is really hers."

Mr. Eisner said that the total collections this year would be greater undoubtedly than last year, when $67,945,594.63 was collected from individuals and $56,972,720.88 from corporations, because of increased incomes due to general prosperity and because the normal income tax had been changed from 1 to 2 per cent. and the supertax had been increased.

New York City is divided into four income tax districts. The first, in which the income tax is paid in the Post Office in Brooklyn, comprises all of Long Island and Richmond Borough. The second district, in which the taxes are paid at the Custom House, is bounded by the Hudson and East Rivers and a line running from the East River along Catharine Street, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to Mott, to Houston, to West Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to West Twenty-fourth Street, and to the Hudson River.

The third district, in which payments are made at 1,150 Broadway, includes all the rest of Manhattan and Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

The entire Bronx is Sub-division 7 of the fourth district, and in it the income tax office is at 391 East 149th Street.

ANSBACHER LEFT MILLION.

Wife Receives $500,000 of Estate of Dry Color Manufacturer.

An estate of about $1,000,000 is disposed of under the will of Adolph B. Ansbacher, head of the dry color house of A. B. Ansbacher & Co., who died Feb. 19 last. The decedent gave $500,000 outright and personal effects to his wife, Mrs. Frances E. Ansbacher. The only public bequest was $15,000 to be distributed by the executors as they saw fit among charities.

Mr. Ansbacher bequeathed his interest in his business to his sons, David A. and Louis A. Ansbacher, and left each one-fifth of the residuary estate. Three daughters, Helen A. Katz, Adele A. Jacobs, and Rosie Kraus, got the remainder of the estate.

FATHER McKENNA'S FUNERAL

1,000 of Holy Name Society in Procession to Cathedral Services.

The funeral of the Very Rev. Charles H. McKenna, O. P., founder and Apostle of the Holy Name Society, took place yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was attended by Cardinal Farley, 200 priests, and more than 400 lay members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Father McKenna's body was taken from the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, with which he had been associated for many years, to the cathedral, with more than 1,000 members of the Holy Name Society marching in the procession. Bishop Hayes sang the solemn high requiem mass, and the Very Rev. Raymond Meagher, Provincial of the Order of St. Dominic, to which Father McKenna belonged, delivered the eulogy, in which he quoted Cardinal Gibbons as saying that Father McKenna was the greatest missionary ever known in this country. Mgr. Lavelle gave the final absolution.

Mrs. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan

Mrs. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan, widow of James P. Kernochan and a member of one of New York's oldest families, died yesterday at her home, 824 Fifth Avenue. She was a daughter of the late Peter Lorillard, descendant of Peter Lorillard, founder of the New York branch of the family, who was killed by Hessians during the Revolution. Mr. Kernochan died in 1897 as the result of an accident. Mrs. Kernochan was the mother of James Lorillard Kernochan and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.02 cents per pound.—Advt.

28 IRISH ARRESTED, EXILED TO ENGLAND

Dillon Denounces the Ministry's Policy and Predicts a "Bloody Explosion."

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, told the House of Commons today that twenty-eight persons had been arrested in Ireland. The arrests were made under the Defense of the Realm act, which empowers the police to arrest persons who reasonably may be suspected of having acted or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or the defense of the realm. It was not proposed to try these men, Mr. Duke said. A competent military authority having decided to issue the orders under the Defense of the Realm regulations prohibiting them from residing in Ireland, this has been done.

John Dillon, Nationalist, in moving an adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the arrests, admitted that the situation in Ireland was extremely serious, and said the Government had taken good care that it should remain so.

These arrests, Mr. Dillon said, showed a sign of a change of policy in Ireland. The men were being banished without any person being assigned. Unless the Government was prepared to put them on trial and formulate charges against them, it had no right to ask for a blank check for its policy. Ireland, Mr. Dillon asserted, in reality was now living under martial law.

Characterizing the arrests as inconceivably stupid, Mr. Dillon accused the Government of reversing the Irish policy of the last Government, and predicted that the policy of provocation would continue until some bloody explosion or horrible disaster occurred in Ireland. It was a strange coincidence, he said, that the arrests were made just prior to the date fixed for the Irish debate in Parliament.

There existed, said Mr. Dillon, a section of people in England, which did not desire a contented and united Ireland, but wanted to drive Ireland back to rebellion and hatred of England. The Government's recent policy had created Sinn Feiners by the thousand and had maddened the country.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Duke denied that there had been any change in policy. The arrests, he said, were not due to any new plan of repression. The majority of the men ordered to reside in England had devoted themselves to reviving the conspiracy which had such fatal results last Easter. Had there been a dilatorious number of arrests the week preceding last Easter, there would have been no rebellion.

Continuing, the Secretary declared that if he told all he knew he would satisfy the House what had been done was resolved upon with regret, but was justified by absolute necessity. He declined to enter into details, on the ground of public policy, explaining that he was not going to unfold a tale which would enable the accomplices of those arrested to know all that he knew; but he himself, the Inspector General of the Constabulary, and Lieutenant General Sir Bryan Mahon, the commander of the forces in Ireland, took the responsibility for what had been done.

Andrew Bonar Law said it was obvious that if the men were brought to trial the Government would be compelled to mention facts which, in the public interest, it was not desirable to mention in Parliament. Was it not quite plain, he asked, after what Mr. Dillon had said, that it was the duty of the British Government above all, in the interest not only of the safety of the empire, but in the interest of the Irish people themselves, to prevent another rising similar to the last one?

Other members took part in the debate and Mr. Dillon's motion was eventually talked out.

PROF. JOHN E. RUSSELL DEAD

Member of Williams College Faculty for 29 Years Dies at 69.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 26.—The death of Professor John Edward Russell at the Williams College infirmary here late last night was announced today. He was in his seventieth year, and for twenty-nine years was a member of the Williams College Faculty, having been for all except one of those years Mark Hopkins Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

"Pop" Russell, as he was known to the Williams students of at least two generations, was probably one of the most familiar figures in the college life, and scarcely a commencement passed at which the senior class did not dignate him in its class vote as its "favorite professor."

Professor Russell was born in Walpole, N. H., and was graduated from Williams in 1872. During 1873-1875 he was a student at the Andover Theological Seminary, and then pursued postgraduate studies at Yale and in Berlin. During 1885-1886 he was lecturer on the history of philosophy at Williams, and during 1885-1889 was Professor of Biblical Theology at Yale.

MRS. WILSON'S SISTER DIES.

Mrs. Mather Maury Expires in Virginia Home After an Operation.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 26. — Mrs. Mather Maury, sister of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, died here this afternoon, after an operation for peritonitis.

Mrs. Maury had been ill only a few days. She was the second daughter of the late Judge William Bolling of Wytheville, Va., and was 51 years old. She is survived by her mother, three sisters, five brothers, her husband, Mather Maury, and two daughters.

James Matthews.

James Matthews, senior member of the old firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons, dry goods merchants, died yesterday at his home, 208 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year. He was Vice President of the Retail Dry Goods Association and was Chairman of the Brooklyn Mercuants' Committee at the opening of the Subway. Mr. Matthews was instrumental in saving "Old Ironsides" from being broken up, and that vessel now lies in Portsmouth Harbor. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and the Montauk Club. Two sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. HENRY RUHL, a physician in the Bronx for forty-four years, died on Sunday night at his home, 650 East 164th Street. He was born in Germany and was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1873.

CELAH SPRAGUE, who received a compound fracture of the skull thirty years ago when struck on the head with an iron bar by William Rugg, a fugitive negro murderer, and who worked his farm until his death, died yesterday at his home in East Meadow, L. I., in his seventy-seventh year.

ANDREW J. WELCH, cosmopolite and turfman, who rose from a bookmaker on the streets of Hartford, Conn., to a race track owner and patron, died yesterday at Windsor, Mass. He was born on the isle of Jersey about fifty years ago. He made a fortune in pool selling and about twenty years ago, with Orlando Jones of Cleveland, purchased Charter Oak Park track in West Hartford. He also owned racing tracks in Readville, Mass., and Oakley Park, Cincinnati.

WALTER F. LEWRE, for twenty years in the Trow Directory Company, died on Sunday in his apartment in the Eastern District Y. M. C. A., aged 61 years. Mr. Lewry was one of the organizers of the Broadway Congregational Church in Flushing, where he formerly lived, and was a member of Radiant Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. MARY ABBIE GOATE, wife of William B. Goate, for many years a director of music in the Commercial High School and formerly for a quarter of a century organist of the Trinity P. E. Church, died at her residence, 419 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-ninth year.

CHARLES MESHEL, a Trustee of the Congregation B'Nai Israel and a member of the Independent Order of the Sons of Jacob, died at his home, 437 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, aged 50 years. He was a furrier in Manhattan.

CHARLES A. LE QUESNE, who at the age of 13 years enlisted in the Thirteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry during the civil war, died at his home, 254 Ninetieth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mr. Le Quesne was 69 years old, and was formerly a builder in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn.

JOSEPH H. DOWNING, who was appointed a letter carrier by the late Mayor Booth in 1871, died yesterday at his home, 488A Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Downing was born in that borough and was a son of Dr. Thomas A. Downing. For many years he was Secretary of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn and of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association.

JOHN COSTELLOE, for thirty-three years in the employ of the Postal Cable and Telegraph Company, and manager of the Cotton Exchange branch, died on Sunday at his home, 698 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a member of the Old Time Telegraphers Association of New York; the St. Patrick's Society, the Catholic Club of Manhattan, and a Past Grand Knight of Bedford Council, K. of C. He is survived by his wife, a son, Dr. Edward J. Costelloe, and two daughters.

Mrs. JULIA FRANCES BROWN, widow of Stephen J. Brown, for more than forty years with the First National Bank of Manhattan, died last Saturday at her home, 248 Brooklyn Avenue, aged 76 years. Mrs. Brown was born in Louisville, Ky. Her husband died a week ago Saturday.

STEPHEN S. GOLDING, 68 years old, a retired manufacturer, died at his home, 110 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Golding was at one time an active member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

THOMAS G. EDGE, in the pottery and glass commission business in Manhattan and an old-time Republican leader in the Tenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 391 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Edge was born seventy-six years ago in Staffordshire, England, and was a member of the Pottery and Glass Association of New York and for several years was President of the Logan Club.

GEORGE BEADLE, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. CAROLINE ROOT CONKEY, a physician for thirty years in Waterbury, Conn., where she was also connected with the Waterbury Hospital, died on Sunday at her home there in her sixty-eighth year.

JOHN McDERMOTT, the oldest meat dealer in Washington Market, where he had a stall for sixty years, died on Sunday at his home, 55 West Sixty-eighth Street, in his eighty-fourth year.

AUBREY MURRAY, editor and publisher of The Southern Buck, died on Sunday at his home in New Orleans, La., in his seventy-fourth year.

JAMES CORNELIUS, formerly a machinery manufacturer in Brooklyn, died in Pasadena, Cal., in his seventy-fourth year.

PHILIP HAMMOND, founder and for many years manager of the Boonton Gas Light and Improvement Company, died on Sunday at his home in Boonton, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. GERTRUDE MARIA CRANE, wife of Thomas Crane, Vice President and General Manager in America of Thomas J. Lipton, tea importer, died yesterday in the Orange Memorial Hospital, in her forty-second year.

WILLIAM J. MORROW, formerly a manufacturer in Orange, N. J., died on Sunday in Jacksonville, Fla., in his sixty-eighth year.

NATHAN H. DUMOND, formerly for twenty-four years Principal of the North Tarrytown School, died yesterday at his home in Sleepy Hollow, in his eighty-fourth year.

Justice HORACE E. DEEMER, the oldest member in point of service of the Iowa Supreme Court, died yesterday at his home in Red Oak, Iowa, in his fifty-ninth year. He had been a member of the Supreme Court for seventy-three years. He was born in Bourbon, Ind., and was graduated from the Louisiana State University in 1875 and from its Law School four years later. In 1904 the university and Cornell both conferred on him the degree of LL. D. During the years 1898, 1904, 1910, and 1915 he was Chief Justice of the State.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Strauss of 974 St. Nicholas Av., city, announce the birth of a son at the Lying In Hospital, on Feb. 24.

MOFFATT.—Feb. 22, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Moffatt, a daughter.

Married.

LIBERMAN—BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bayer announce the marriage of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Isaac Liberman, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at the Hotel Astor.

PICK—LEWIN.—Miss Ruth C. Lewin to Mr. Max Pick.

SCHAAT—SCHELLENBERG.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1917, Rhoda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schellenberg, to Mr. Joseph Mansfield Schaat.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—David, in his 59th year, beloved husband of Lena and dear brother of Harry, Charles, and Rebecca Kaufmann. Funeral from his late residence, 160 Wadsworth Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 1:30 P. M.

ANDREWS.—Mary Huston Andrews, wife of the late Colonel Henry Barclay Andrews and mother of Mrs. John P. Laflin and Henry Barclay Andrews, Jr., on Feb. 25, in her 80th year, at the residence of her daughter, 246 West End Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. San Antonio (Texas) and Tuscumbia (Ala.) papers please copy.

BABCOCK.—On Feb. 24, Helen Stuart, widow of the late Franklin C., aged 88 years. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Fort Worth (Texas) papers please copy.

BACON.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, Katherine Paris Bacon, widow of the late Francis M. Bacon, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

BACON.—At the Baptist Home, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 24, 1917, Euretta A. Bacon, widow of the late Harvey L. Bacon, in her 68th year. Funeral services and burial Monday, Feb. 26, Greenwood Cemetery.

BEHREND.—On Feb. 25, Zipora, (nee Bloch,) in her 78th year, widow of Moritz N., and beloved mother of Bernhard M., (deceased;) Minnie Rosenfeld, and Monroe M., member Flora Frauen Verein, Atlas Rebecca Lodge, Ladies' Auxiliary, Hawath-Chesed Shaar Hashomajim. Funeral from her late residence, 1,182 Madison Av., (86th St.,) Tuesday, Feb. 27, 2 P. M. promptly. Interment Washington Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Omit flowers.

BEST.—Suddenly, at Los Angeles, California, on Feb. 26, John T. Best, father of Katherine Grey.

BLIGHT.—At Paterson, N. J., Feb. 26, 1917, the Rev. P. G. Blight, husband of Belle Elvin Blight, in his 74th year. Funeral services on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at Trinity M. E. Church, Carroll and Fair Sts., Paterson, 3 P. M.

BUTLER.—At his residence, 378 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Feb. 26, 1917, Samuel Stryker Butler, husband of Sarah B. Dodge and son of Mary Scudder and the late Henry L. Butler, aged 66 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Bayard L. Peck, 267 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

CLUFF.—On Feb. 26, Nancy Young Cluff, wife of Edward Cluff. Services at 383 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

CLYNES.—On Feb. 25, 1917, Edith F., wife of Thomas G. Clynes, (nee Seaman.) Funeral services at her late residence, Long Hill Road, Stirling, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3:45 P. M. Automobiles at Stirling, N. J., will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M. Interment Locust Valley, L. I.

COBB.—On Feb. 26, 1917, at Northfield, Mass., Mrs. Harriet J. Cobb, in her 91st year. Funeral at Northfield Wednesday.

DALSIMER.—Suddenly, on Feb. 24, Zettie Dalsimer, (nee Weilman,) born Oct. 8, 1860, wife of the late Samuel Dalsimer, and beloved mother of Nathan, Sidney, and Philip Dalsimer. Interment and services Tuesday, Feb. 27, at Linden Hill Cemetery, Metropolitan Av., at 3:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. New Orleans papers please copy.

DALSIMER.—The Board of Trustees of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service have learned with profound sorrow of the passing away of their beloved and devoted sister and coworker, Mrs. Zettie Dalsimer. Her loyal devotion to our cause, her deep human and embracing sympathy, was an inspiration to those who came in contact with her. We keenly feel her loss, and we shall ever cherish the memory of her gracious personality. She was a shining example of true womanhood. We herewith extend our heartfelt sympathy of the bereaved family.

REBEKAH KOHUT, President.
CARRIE WISE, Corresponding Secretary.

DAWES.—On Feb. 24, 1917, at her home in Englewood, N. J., Eliza Franklin, wife of the late James Lincoln Dawes, in her 85th year. Funeral private. Please do not send flowers.

DONNELLY.—On Feb. 23, Edward Donnelly. A widow and four children survive him. Lowell (Mass.) papers please copy.

FIGGE.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, Wera M., beloved daughter of Fred and Martha Figge, aged 35 years. Funeral from the German Evangelist Church, Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Thursday, 2 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, the Rev. John Henry Fitzgerald, Hebron, Conn., aged 68, father of the Rev. J. H. Fitzgerald, Jr., rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FUNKE.—On Feb. 26, Francis M. Funke, beloved husband of Minnie Funke, (nee Healy,) of Crestwood, N. Y. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 28, from 401 East 87th St., at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M.

GATES.—Florence, on Feb. 26, beloved daughter of Jane M. and late Thomas Gates. Services Tuesday at 8 P. M., from residence, 69 West 96th St.

GEEKIE.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, William Geekie, in his 67th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 424 36th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening at 8:45 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

GILL.—On Feb. 24, Josephine, Wandell Gill, beloved wife of James H. Gill. Funeral from her late residence, Hartsdale, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, 1:35. Automobiles will meet train at Hartsdale.

GLEASON.—On Feb. 26, at her late residence, 211 East 60th St., Mary Gleason, mother of Margaret and Eleanor and sister of Sister Cecelia. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, East 61st St., Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

GOULD.—Edwin, Jr., son of Edwin and Sarah C. Gould, in his 24th year, suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 24, 1917, at Jekyl Island, Ga. Funeral and interment private.

Died.

HARRISON.—Englewood, N. J., Feb. 24, De Witt Clinton Harrison, in his 56th year. Funeral services at his residence, 138 Engle St., Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

HART.—At his home in Middletown, Conn., on the dawn of Sunday, Feb. 25, the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, in the seventy-second year of his age. Funeral at Middletown, Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Saybrook, at 4 o'clock.

HESS.—On Feb. 26, Seimar Hess, in his 70th year, at his residence, 956 Madison Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—Mary E., passed away at Greenwich, Conn., on Feb. 25, aged 78 years, mother of Mrs. Elbert A. Silliech. Funeral private.

KAISER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, Adam E. Kaiser, beloved husband of Katherine E. Kaiser and father of Edward A. Kaiser, Jr., and Katherine V. Carreton, aged 59 years. Funeral from his home, 944 6th Av., Thursday, March 1, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

KERNOCHAN.—After a short illness, on Monday, Feb. 26, at her residence, Catherine Lorillard Kernochan, daughter of the late Peter and Catherine Griswold Lorillard and widow of James P. Kernochan. Funeral service at Church of the Resurrection, 74th St., east of Park Av., on Thursday, March 1, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KILIAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, at his residence, 906 East 178th St., Frederick Kilian. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and 56th St., on Tuesday the 27th instant at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

KRONTHAL.—Suddenly, Feb. 25, Charles, beloved brother of Minnie Casterfeld and Louis Kronthal. Funeral from residence of sister, 900 West 175th St., on Wednesday, 10 A. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

LEE.—On Monday, Feb. 26, Mary Norton, beloved wife of James Lee, M. D., at her residence, 456 West 141st St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av., on Thursday, March 1, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

LINDEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917, at his residence, 30 Linden Av., Flatbush, John F., beloved husband of Agnes Dooley Linden. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 10:30, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av., New York City. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery, Staten Island.

McDERMID—Fenwick, Feb. 25. Funeral service Wednesday evening, 7:30, at his residence, 150 West 126th St. Interment Woodlawn.

MADDEN.—Catherine, widow of Thomas Madden, suddenly, Feb. 25, at her residence, 358 East 183d St. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—On Monday, Feb. 26, at 208 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, James Matthews, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MOOD.—Suddenly, Sunday evening, Feb. 25, Alexander Hamilton Mood, beloved husband of Louise Kirby Mood. Funeral service at the residence of his son, George L. Mood, 442 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

NATELSON.—Bessie, widow of Moses Natelson, nee Steinberg, suddenly, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M., from her late home, 17 East 97th St. No flowers.

NICHOLL.—At Middletown, Conn., Feb. 24, 1917, William J. Nicholl, father of Percy E. Nicholl, aged 72 years. Funeral services at 14A East 39th St., New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

NUNLY.—At Lakewood, N. J., Caroline Nunly, widow of the late William Nunly, in her 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, at Boise, Idaho, Samuel Hudson Powell, beloved husband of Mary Potter Powell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRINCE.—Louisa Gordon, daughter of the late Colonel William E. Prince, U. S. A., on Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday, Feb. 27. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

ROWE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 25, 1917, Robert Everit Rowe, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral services at 153 East 44th St. on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

RUHL.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 25, at his home, 650 East 164th, Bronx, in his 71st year, Dr. Henry Ruhl, beloved husband of Anna Lauer Ruhl and father of Charlotte, Elsa, and Dr. Leo Ruhl. Funeral services at his late residence Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, 8:15. Interment private.

RUSSELL.—On Feb. 25, John E. Russell, professor in Williams College. Funeral in the Thompson Memorial Chapel, at 3:30 Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28.

SHEA.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 26, Attis Leeds, wife of Frank Shea. Funeral will be held at the St. John Church, Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment, Hartford, Conn.

SNIFFEN.—At Madison, N. J., Feb. 26, 1917 Margaret A. Force, widow of Caleb Odell Sniffen, in her 85th year. Funeral service will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Webb Davis, 94 Main St., Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 3:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad train leaves Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

SPADONE.—Alice Marion, beloved daughter of Henry and Bertha A. Spadone in the 10th year of her age, of peritonitis. Funeral private.

VAN DAM.—Elise, beloved wife of Henri Van Dam, mother of Anna, Louis, and Eduard, on Feb. 24, 1917. Funeral private.

VAN WART.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917, Helen E., widow of the late Edward Van Wart, in her 77th year. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Wales, 382 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday ev

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise on Plan to Protect American Ships—New Talk of a Bond Issue.

It was a day crowded with momentous news. The war news itself was interesting and might have been regarded as sufficiently important for the market to act upon, but the news of the German retreat on the western front; the capture of Kut-el-Amara by the British, and the sea fight of undefined importance seemed as nothing compared with the appearance of President Wilson before Congress to ask approval for a plan of armed neutrality and the simultaneous news of the sinking without warning of another transatlantic liner among whose passengers were a number of Americans.

The reaction of the market to this news convinced at least a portion of the financial community that the market had discounted the possibility of this country being involved in war with Germany over the protection of American rights at sea. Some interpreted the establishment of a state of armed neutrality as an aid to the maintenance of peace, but the majority opinion appeared to be that circumstances would soon force the United States to pass from a state of armed neutrality to belligerency. In other words, the day's news was by most people looked upon as increasing the likelihood of war, but despite this fact prices rose.

It would not be true, however, to look upon this as indicating that war in itself would be regarded as good news. On the contrary, it has been looked at by the market not as good news in itself, but as something which will be preferable to the timid submission to German threats. The news that the President was asking for the right to arm American ships was accepted as clear indication that the end of the period of submission to Germany's mandate against our commerce is nearing an end. The President asked authority to arm ships, "should that become necessary," and the almost unanimous opinion was that the time to do that had come. It was everywhere agreed that some steps ought to be taken to enable our ships again to ply the seas. There was no dissent from this view, even in quarters where, prior to the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, sympathy lay with Germany rather than with the Allies.

The market went up, therefore, mainly for the reason that the move which the country is making to protect its rights is to no selling, but on the contrary, increased confidence in the outlook. The immediate and technical cause of the advance was buying by traders who had gone short of the market on the assumption that war was inevitable and who bought yesterday when they found that news which in the estimation of many brought war nearer failed to dislodge any stock. The argument of many traders was that if the market did not go down on yesterday's news it would not go down on any news, and that was enough to induce many shorts to cover. Their assumptions may not have been in all respects accurate, nor their argument sound, but the fact remains that the market was decidedly strong on the day when the most definite step yet taken toward protecting American rights at sea was announced to the world. If the market had any fears of such steps being taken it could hardly have been strong yesterday.

President Wilson's specific request to Congress for a credit sufficient to enable him to provide adequate means of protection naturally revived discussion of the probability of a United States bond issue at an early date. The prevalent belief is that the Government will float an issue bearing 3 per cent. interest. Less doubt is now felt than was felt at the outset about the success of a large issue offered at that rate, but it is continues to be argued in responsible banking quarters that it would be well to safeguard the buyers of this issue by giving them the right to convert into a later issue in case one should be put out at a higher rate. It is understood that Government representatives have unofficially sounded banking opinion regarding a possible bond issue, but so far as is known in Wall Street no definite intimation has been given to bankers regarding the size or terms of an issue if one is made, as nearly every one expects that one will be. The statement attributed in Washington dispatches to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee naming $500,000,000 as a probably sufficient amount to be raised at this time strengthened Wall Street's expectation that that would be the amount of the issue.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 82½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 85 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2¾	Last	2¼
Low	1½	Renewals	2¼

Time Loans.

Sixty days	3¾@4	Sixty days	4¼@—
Ninety days	4 @—	Ninety days	4¼@—
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4¼@—
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4¼@4¼
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4¼@4¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4¼@4¼
Other Names,	
4 to 6 months	4¼@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—.002½
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.83⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	
Marks—				
Demand	68.00	68.00	68.00	—0.12½
Cables	68.12½	68.12	68.12½	—0.12½

Closing Rates.

	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.83⅝	5.84⅛
95.28 Berlin	68.00	68.12½
20.26 Austria	11.05	11.08
China—		
Hongkong	56.55	56.65
Peking	91.75	91.87
Shanghai	86.75	86.87
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.37½	40.43⅝
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
3.1826 Italy	7.47	7.46
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.76	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.38	28.45
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.40	27.50
Stockholm	29.45	29.55
Christiania	28.00	28.10
Spain	21.18	21.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.62½	44.75
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.02⅛	5.01

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $350,709,677; balance, $26,477,228; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,613,325; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,002,522.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 150c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 77¼c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 59½@62½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,314,259	$135,527,826
Ord. internal rev.	25,576,815	262,256,432
Income tax	2,885,831	26,962,224
Miscellaneous	2,908,193	41,425,328
Total receipts	$45,593,102	$469,161,808
Excess of ord. disbur. over ord. receipts	$1,849,944	161,291,505
Excess of total disbur. over total receipts	$7,243,856	178,697,473

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 416,164	1916. 802,177	1915. 98,181
Year to date	29,213,042	27,621,274	9,554,437

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	11	200	Advance Rumely	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
¾	1	100	Alaska Gold Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	2⅝	1,800	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
86	87	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	7	7	7	7	
97⅝	100	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	25¾	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
88½	89	400	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+2½
50	98½	20	Am. Beet Sugar	98⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1½
33¼	33¾	20	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88¼	89	88⅝	88¾	+ ⅛
65	66	400	Am. Can	45	45	45	45	
44½	45	400	Am. Car & Fdry	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	12	200	Am. Cotton Oil	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
61	61½	100	Am. H. & Leather	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
18⅜	18⅝	500	Am. Ice Securities	60¼	61⅜	60½	61¼	— ⅛
70¾	71½	600	Am. Linseed	24⅞	25	24⅜	25	— ⅛
104⅞	105	2,200	Am. Locomotive	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
7⅝	8¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	70¼	70⅜	69⅞	70⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	51⅜	100	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½	+ ½
13½	13⅞	2,900	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of dep	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— 1⅛
99	99¾	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	50⅜	51⅛	50⅜	51	
61	65	20	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	97½	99⅝	97½	97½	+2¼
112	112½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	103⅜	103⅜	99½	99½	
124⅞	125⅞	100	Am. Sugar Ref	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
120½	120⅝	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	112½	112½	112	112	+ ⅝
47¾	48	200	Am. Tobacco	124⅝	124⅝	124⅞	124⅞	
44½	45⅛	1,300	Am. Woolen	47	48¼	47	47⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅞	100	Am. Writing Pf	45	45	45	45	
7⅝	8	200	Am. Zinc	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅞	13,800	Anaconda Copper	78¼	80	78¼	80	+1⅝
99⅜	99⅞	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	8,825	At., Birm. & At	15⅞	17⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
60	61	400	At., Gulf & W. I	92¼	97⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
53	57⅞	2,900	Baldwin Loco	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
76¼	77	100	Baltimore & Ohio	52	53⅜	51⅞	53⅜	+ ⅛
118½	120	100	Barnett Co	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	118	118	118	118	— ½
125¾	126	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
125¾	128		Do., odd lots	128	130	129	129	— ¼
13⅞	14	800	Beth. Steel rights	14	14	12¾	13	— ¼
113⅞	114	3,600	Beth. S. class B w.i	114	114½	112½	114	— ⅛
69¾	70½	1,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	68½	70½	68½	69⅞	+ ⅞
117½	118	100	Burns Brothers	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	300	Butte & Superior	47⅜	48⅜	46¾	46¾	— ⅞
53	54	300	California Pet. pf	53¾	53⅝	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
153⅜	154⅜	1,000	Canadian Pacific	133½	154½	153½	154½	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	19,100	Central Leather Co	87½	88	87⅜	88	+ ⅛
113½	114½	100	Central Leather pf	113¾	113½	113¼	113¾	+ ⅛
38¼	38¾	100	Cerro de Pasco	38¾	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
97½	98	200	Chandler Motor	97	98	97	98	+ ⅛
50	90	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
11⅜	12	500	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	
35½	36	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	
80⅜	82½	300	Chi., Ind. & S. pf	80¾	80⅜	80½	80⅜	+ ⅛
118½	120	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	700	C., R.I.& P.cfs.of d	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	1,500	Chile Copper	23½	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
53¼	53¾	1,000	Chino Copper	54⅝	56	54⅝	55½	+ ⅛
41	50	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
115	116	1,200	Cluett, Peabody pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	+ ⅛
46½	47	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	46⅜	46⅝	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
40	40¼	1,200	Columbia Gas & El	39½	40¾	39½	40½	+ ⅛
42	42¼	100	Comput. Tab Rec	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
122	124	100	Consolidated Gas	122	122	122	122	
125	125½	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	125	125	125	125	
18½	19	100	Con. I'stat'n Co. M	19	19	19	19	
21⅞	22	4,000	Corn Products Ref	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
102	103	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
6¾	6⅞	6,000	Crucible Steel	65⅞	65⅞	64¼	65¼	+ ⅜
112	114	100	Crucible Steel pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
112	114	20	Do., odd lots	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
40¼	40⅜	9,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
88½	90	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	39¾	40⅛	38⅝	40¼	+1⅝
93¼	93⅝	100	Deere & Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅝
98	98¼		Do., odd lots	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅝
30¾	31¼	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅝
136	138	85	Detroit Edison Co	31	31	31	31	
		175	Do. rights	138	138	138	138	
22⅞	23¼	2,900	Distillers' Securities	1½	4½	4½	4½	
52	53	100	Driggs-Seabury	23¼	23½	22½	22½	— ⅜
39½	40	1,200	Erie	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+1½
14½	15	200	Erie 1st pf	38¾	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	+1½
32	34	100	Federal Min. & S	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
16¼	16¾	100	Gaston, W. & W	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
113⅝	114⅜	700	General Electric	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
53⅛	54	6,900	General Motors	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
32¼	32½	1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	162	162½	162	162⅞	— ⅛
41	42	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	115¼	115¼	112⅞	114	— ⅝
110	111	100	Greene Cananea	55¼	55⅝	55⅛	55⅜	— ⅛
120	121	100	Gulf States Steel	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
101½	102	25	Homestake Mining	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
121	122	200	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	+2
102⅛	102⅝	5,400	Inspiration Copper	121	121	121	121	
57	58	400	Interboro Consol	102⅛	102⅛	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
13	13⅛	100	Interborough Con. pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	+1½
66	66	200	Int. Agricultural	13¼	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
15	15	300	Int. Agricultural pf	66	66	66	66	+ ½
38½	39¼	300	Int. Harvester Corp	15	15	15	15	+ ½
79½	79¾	7,500	Int. Mer. Marine	39¼	39¼	38½	39½	+1⅛
24¼	24⅝	44,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	79½	79½	79	79	— ⅞
68	69	400	Int. Nickel	23⅝	26¼	23⅝	26¼	+2½
41	41⅛	600	Int. Paper	73	73	73	73	+1½
33⅞	37	200	Int. Paper pf	41	41½	41	41½	
98⅞	98⅞	100	Jewel Tea pf	37	38⅞	37	38⅞	+ ⅛
100	100	200	Kansas City South	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
22	22	1,300	Kayser (J.) & Co	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
130	135	100	Kelly Spring Tire	22	22	22	22	— ⅝
54	54	5,030	Kennecott Copper	130	135	130	135	— ⅜
44½	45⅛	5	Kings Co. E L. & P	54	54	54	54	— ⅜
115¾	115¾	2,600	K.Co.E.L. & P.rgts	44½	45¼	44½	44½	+ ⅝
2¼	2¾		Lackawanna Steel	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ⅛
73¼	74	200	Lehigh Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
74	74	100	Long Island	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1½
39½	41	100	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	74	74	74	74	+ ½
92	92	200	Manhattan Elev	50¼	41	41	41	+ ½
127	127	100	Mathieson Alkali	92	92	92	92	+2½
57⅝	57⅞	800	Maxwell Motor	127	127	127	127	
55½	56	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
68½	68½	300	May Dept. Stores	55½	56	55½	55½	+ ½
60	60	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	68½	68½	68½	68½	
87½	89¼	1,200	Miami Copper	60	60	60	60	
38⅛	38⅝	300	Minn. & St. L. new	87½	89¼	87½	88½	+ ⅛
24¼	24¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	100	Mo. Pacific 1st pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
12	12	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	
29⅜	30	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	12	12	12	12	
53½	53½	700	Montana Power	30	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
100	100	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	53½	53½	53½	53½	
33	33¼	1,300	National Lead	100	100	100	100	
56⅝	56⅝	400	Nevada Con. Cop	33	33¼	33	33½	— ⅛
24½	25	6,100	N. Y. Air Brake	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
146½	148	300	N. Y. Central	24½	25	24½	25	
96	96	1,100	N. Y. N. H. & H	146½	148	146½	148	+1
45	45¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	96	96	96	96	— ⅜
24¾	25	1,100	Norfolk & Western	43¾	45¼	43¾	44¾	— ⅛
130	131½	200	North American	24¾	25	24¾	25	— ½
67¾	67¾	600	Northern Pacific	130	131½	130	130	— ½
104	104	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
100	99½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
51⅜	51½	1,500	Owens Bottle M. pf	100	99½	100	100	+1
118½	118½	1,500	Pacific Mail	51½	51½	51½	51½	
118¾	118¾	3,100	Penn. R. R	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
21¼	22¼	700	People's Gas, Chi	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
54⅜	54⅞	100	Philadelphia Co	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	
92¼	93	2,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	
38½	38½	100	Pressed Steel Car	38½	38½	38½	38½	
46¾	47⅛	3,200	Ray Con. Copper	46¾	47⅛	46	46¼	— ⅛
77¼	77¼	16,600	Reading	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
27	27½	3,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
95½	96	500	Saxon Motor	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
78	78¼	500	Seaboard Air Line	77⅞	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛	+1⅛
53¾	54	200	Seaboard Air Line pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1⅛
15	15	200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
33	33	500	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	1,300	Southern Pacific	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
93⅜	94½	2,100	Southern Railway	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94½	+ ⅛
28¾	28¾	8,300	Southern Ry. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
60	60	200	Studebaker Co	60	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
101	101½	500	Stutz Motor Co	101	101½	100⅝	101½	+1
44¼	44¼	1,900	Tenn. C. & C	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
15	15	700	Texas Co	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
224	228	300	Tobacco Products	224	228	224	227	+3½
52	52⅜	100	T., St. L. & W. t r	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	8⅝	100	Transue & Wms	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
42	42	100	Underwood Typew	42	42	42	42	
101¼	101¼	2,200	Union Pacific	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅝
137¼	138⅜	500	United Cigar Stores	137¼	138⅜	137¼	138⅜	+1½
98	98⅜	100	United Drug	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	+ ⅛
78	78	100	United Drug 2d pf	78	78	78	78	— ½
90	90	1,100	United Fruit	90	90	90	90	
139¾	141½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	139¾	141½	139¼	141	
19½	19½	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
19	19	15,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
128	128	600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	128	128	125	127½	— ½
57⅜	57⅞	114,700	U. S. Steel	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
107½	107½	300	U. S. Steel pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+2
117⅜	117⅞	7,500	Utah Copper	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
100½	100½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	100½	100½	100½	100½	
86	86	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	86	86	86	86	
55¾	55¾	5,400	Wabash	55¾	55¾	55	55	— ½
12¾	12¾	400	Wabash pf. B	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
49	49	700	Wabash pf. B	49	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
25¼	25¼	200	Wells Fargo Exp	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
99⅞	99⅞	220	Do., odd lots	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
99¾	99¾	3,300	Western Maryland	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
24	25	200	West. Maryland pf	24	25	24	24½	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	200	Western Union Tel	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅜
93⅞	93⅞	3,500	Westingh. E. & M	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
49	50	100	White Motors	49	50	49	50	+ ⅛
34	34¼	800	Willys-Overland	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
49	50	1,700	Wisconsin Central	34¼	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
138½	140	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
125	127	200	Woolworth pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	
				127¾	127¾	125¾	125¾	—3

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Rates Readjusted After Distribution of American Mail.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The distribution of the American mail caused a readjustment of money rates today. Discount rates were firmer on the belief that money will be tighter at the end of the month when the war loan subscriptions will be transferred to the Bank of England.

The good war news caused cheerfulness on the Stock Exchange. Allied bonds were firm and shipping shares improved, but the import restrictions further depressed rubber, tea and coffee shares and made Swedish and Brazilian stocks weak features. American securities were irregular, with a number of markings in Rock Island and Union Pacific.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, Feb. 26.—Statement for the week:

	Feb. 24.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,348,000	$3,000
Loans., disc. & inv.	468,812,000	*3,391,000
Indiv. dep., inc. U. S.	361,549,000	*4,726,000
Due banks	150,976,000	*4,544,000
Time deposits	35,717,000	561,000
Exc. fr. Clearing House	14,975,000	*3,532,000
Due from banks	33,841,000	1,317,000
Cash reserve	25,845,000	774,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	33,587,000	1,811,000
Res. with other banks	41,907,000	5,491,000
Cash excess	6,900,000	3,053,000
Excess—in N. Y.	28,767,000	4,864,000
Total excess	$35,667,000	$7,917,000

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4⅛	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.62	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	4.60	4.40
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.12	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.50	4.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1

$250,000

Jacksonville

Florida

4½% Coupon Bonds

Due February 1, 1946

Price 105 & accrued interest.

To Yield 4.20%

A legal investment for Connecticut Savings Banks.

Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of market value not to exceed par.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

STOCKS—BONDS
COTTON—COFFEE
GRAIN
COTTON SEED OIL

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Associate Member Liverpool Cotton Association

33 New Street (Ground Floor), N.Y.

MUNITION STOCKS

Comparative Table showing profits and other important data.

Copy T. M. on Request

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.

7 Wall St.
New York

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Bonds for Investment

Colgate, Parker & Co

49 Wall St., New York

ROBINSON & CO.

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26 Exchange Place, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

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NOBLE & CORWIN

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COTTON TRADE QUIET

Fluctuations Nervous and Irregular—Little Attention Paid Wilson's Speech.

The cotton market was comparatively quiet yesterday. Fluctuations were nervous and irregular. The interest of the trade was divided between the uncertainties of the shipping and political situation and the strength of the spot market, on unfavorable weather conditions for the new crop start. Relatively little attention was paid to President Wilson's address, but the announcement of the sinking of the Laconia aggravated the nervous state of the market. The closing was barely steady, net 10 points higher to 10 points lower.

The market opened steady at an advance of 3 to 13 points. The announcement that the President would address Congress was followed by scattering liquidation. Prices eased off several points in consequence, but soon firmed up again on Liverpool and trade buying, while there was also covering on the advance, which carried active months about 15 to 24 points net higher. May contracts sold at 16.53c, an advance of practically $2 a bale from the low level of Friday. The advance was then checked by renewed realizing or liquidation as the hour for the President's speech approached, and while the publication of the text of his address was followed by a moderate bulge, the market was nervous in the late trading.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
March	16.37	16.51	16.35	16.37@16.39	16.27
April	....	....	....	16.35 Bid	16.28
May	16.42	16.52	16.31	16.36@16.37	16.30
June	....	....	....	16.37 Bid	16.31
July	16.46	16.53	16.37	16.39@16.40	16.34
August	....	....	....	16.20 Bid	16.17
Sept.	16.09	16.09	15.98	15.98 Bid	16.08
Oct.	16.04	16.12	15.87	15.87@15.89	15.97
Dec.	16.14	16.14	16.03	15.97@15.98	16.07
Jan.	16.15	16.22	16.15	16.02@16.04	16.12

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher at 16.55c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Savannah, nominal, 15½c; Augusta, 16.82c; New Orleans, nominal, 17.19c; Galveston, 16.60c; Memphis, 17c; Houston, 16.50c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton to be in fair demand, at 8 points advance, midupland, 11.36d. The sales were not reported. Imports, 6,000, all American. The market opened firm, at 9 to 10 points advance. Closed steady at a net advance of 9 to 12 points. March-April, 10.84; May-June, 10.74; July-August, 10.62; October-November, 9.93; January-February, 9.75. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.47c; May, 16.44c; July, 16.51c; October, 16.07c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 7,065 bales. Stocks total 1,321,638 bales, compared with 1,516,078 last year. The day's exports were 4,773 bales, making 4,026,376 so far this season.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Shareholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have subscribed for more than 60 per cent. of the $15,000,000 par value of stock, for which the right to subscribe expired on the 21st of this month. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the syndicate managers, have concluded a negotiation as to the stock not taken by the shareholders, including the private sale of a very considerable part thereof.

Directors of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn were re-elected yesterday at a meeting of stockholders of both companies.

The Dayton Power and Light Company reports net earnings of $607,718 for the twelve months ended Jan. 31, compared with $538,988 the previous year.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company will be held April 24 to vote on proposed increase of the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

C. S. Jennison, associated with William B. Thompson, has succeeded the latter as President of the Knox Hat Company. Mr. Jennison was also elected Chairman of the Finance and the Executive Committees and will assume the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company $11,697,000 refunding mortgage bonds, series A, due Sept. 1, 1966; Chicago & North Western Railway Company, $15,250,950 additional common stock; United Fuel Gas Company, $688,500 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-year sinking fund bonds, series A, due Jan. 1, 1956; United Alloys Steel Corporation, 500,000 shares capital stock without nominal or par value, and Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, $10,000,000 ten-year convertible 6 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1925.

There were 90,805 stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Feb. 1, as compared with 93,445 a year ago, or a decrease of 2,640. Of this number 45,242, or nearly one-half, were women. There are about 9,985,314 shares outstanding, showing an average holding of 109 shares.

James H. Oliphant & Co. have issued the 1917 edition of "The Earning Power of Railroads."

The United Drug Company, which began business about a year ago as the consolidation of the former United Drug Company and Riker & Hegeman Company, has issued a report for the eleven months ended Dec. 31, which shows sales of $33,404,686 and profits of $3,070,480, or approximately 9 per cent. of the gross.

Announcement was made yesterday of the approval by the stockholders of the increase in the capitalization of Sears, Roebuck & Co., from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. The Directors declared a dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, which is an increase of 25 cents a share over the previous quarterly rate of $1.75. L. J. Rosenwald, son of President Rosenwald, was elected a Director to succeed J. F. Skinner, deceased.

The meeting of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to have been held yesterday to complete formalities in connection with the recent increase of capital stock from $30,000,000 to $75,000, was adjourned until March 7.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Justice	.02
Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.22	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.03
Bullion	2.17	Ophir	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Overman	.03
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.05	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.08	Sierra Nevada	.10
Exchequer	.04	Union Con	.42
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.50½
Jacket	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	D'field Butte	.02
Halifax	.40	Florence	.21
Jim Butler	.81	Fraction	.05
McNamara	.07	G'field Merger	.06
Midway	.18	Great Bend	.06
Mispah	.14	Jumbo Extension	.27
Monarch Pitts	.10	Kewanas	.23
Montana	.21	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.28	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten	3.85	Big Jim	1.27½
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Nevada Hills	.22
West End	.60	Packard	.46
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.54
Atlanta	.18	Round Mountain	.42
Booth A.N.	.19	United Mines	.65
Daisy	.04	White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6¾	6¾	Gold Sov	4	6
Dr. J'pot	9¾	9¾	Granite	55	61
Elkton	10¾	11	Isabella	20½	21
El Paso	30	40	McKinney	25	30
Findlay	6	7	Portland	177½	190
Golden	220	230	Vindicator	90	92
Gold Dol	2¼	8	U. Gold M.	19	20

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aivarado	.75	1¼	Iron Cap	16	17
Am. Oil	.23	.28	Iron C. Z	16	17
Begole	.80	....	Jerome V	1¾	1¼
Bay St. G	.10	.11	La Rose	.55	.60
Bingham	.9	9¼	Majestic	.66	.68
Bos. Corb	.75	.78	McK.-Dar	.31	.35
Boston Ely	.35	.45	Mex. Met	.30	.33
Bost. & M.	.69	.71	Mojave T	.60	.70
Bost. & A.	1¾	2	Nevada D	1½	2
Bohemia	1¾	2	N. La Z	.53	.55
Butte & L.	.20	.22	New Baltic	2¼	3
Butte & D.	1¼	1¾	N. Cornelia	17¼	18
Cal. Corbin	1	2	New U. B.	.25	.75
Calaveras	4	5	Nixon	.72	.75
Champ. C.	.09	.10	Oneco	.76	.80
Chief Con.	1½	2.3	Onondaga	.70	.80
Con. Ariz.	2¼	2½	Ohio Cop	1¼	1¾
Cons. Cop.	3¼	3¾	P. Butte	.09	.10
Cortez	.30	.35	Pioneer C.	2	2¼
Crown Res.	.35	.40	Ray Hercu.	4	4¼
Eagle & B.	1¾	1¾	Rilla	.05	.06
Earl-Eagle	.40	.43	S.W. Miami, part paid	2¼	2½
First N. C.	4	4¾	S.W. Miami, full paid	2¼	3
Fortuna	.17	.19	Truro	2¼	2¾
Gold Lake	.09	.09	U. V. Ext.	33	33½
Homa Oil	.60	.85	U. S. Gold	1¾	1¾
Houghton	1¾	1¾	U. V. Ext.	33	33½
Humboldt	1	2	Yukon G.	3	3½
Iron Blos	1¼	1½			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	Increase.
2d week February	$75,431	$14,328
Jan. 1-Feb. 14	442,813	77,004

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

3d week February	598,700	39,700
July 1-Feb. 21	26,138,400	5,278,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

3d week February	2,225,000	132,000
Jan. 1-Feb. 15	21,305,000	13,183,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

3d week February	924,278	*21,725
Jan. 1-Feb. 21	6,702,894	993

GRAND TRUNK—

3d week February	956,487	*6,997

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

3d week February	762,292	1,390,056
From Jan. 1	3,777,503	1,117,831

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

3d week February	307,000	46,000

WESTERN MARYLAND—

3d week February	247,343	47,275
July 1-Feb. 21	8,146,707	1,247,613

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for January—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	11,271	11,243	11,137
Gross	12,641,435	9,053,871	8,822,427
Net after taxes	4,193,020	2,382,996	2,263,994
7 mos. gross	90,149,060	76,633,450	69,923,480
Net aft. taxes	32,167,750	25,059,820	22,000,932

LEHIGH VALLEY for January—

Gross	3,958,142	3,532,979	3,003,716
Net aft. taxes	361,008	716,338	467,631

PHILADELPHIA READING RAILWAY for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	$6,130,336	$5,057,850	$72,485
Expenses	3,451,716	3,027,172	424,543
Prof. in oper.	1,678,620	2,030,678	*352,057
Rent, int., tax., &c., (estim.)	1,059,329	770,250	289,079
Surplus	619,291	1,260,428	*641,137
From July:			
Receipts	31,407,590	28,146,792	3,260,798
Expenses	19,514,119	17,267,164	2,246,954
Profit	11,893,471	10,879,627	1,013,844
Rent, int., tax., &c.	5,056,829	4,621,500	435,329
Surplus	6,836,642	6,258,127	578,514

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO. for December—

Receipts	4,130,197	3,905,101	234,096
Expenses	3,586,231	3,526,819	59,412
Prof. in oper.	552,965	378,281	174,683
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	60,181	8,000	52,181
Surplus	492,784	370,281	122,502
From July 1:			
Receipts	28,184,287	17,086,955	6,097,301
Expenses	21,134,088	16,278,319	4,856,378
Profit	1,999,553	758,635	1,240,923
Int. & taxes	105,181	48,000	57,181
Surplus	1,894,377	710,635	1,183,742

READING COMPANY for December—

Receipts	5,495,067	5,792,416	*297,348
Expenses	11,055	6,853	4,202
Profit	5,484,011	5,785,562	*301,550
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	538,245	457,666	80,578
Surplus	4,945,765	5,327,895	*382,129
From July 1:			
Receipts	8,395,107	†8,643,453	*248,345
Expenses	51,208	41,821	9,386
Profit	8,343,899	8,601,631	*257,732
Int. & taxes	2,822,292	2,746,000	76,292
Surplus	5,521,606	5,855,631	*334,024

*Decrease. †Adjusted for comparison with 1916.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$857,513	$780,828	$76,685
Net after tax.	374,045	379,123	*5,078
12 mos. gross	8,573,299	7,853,783	719,516
Net after tax.	3,936,591	3,590,685	345,926

BELL TELEPHONE CO. of Canada for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	10,375,818	9,634,674	740,644
Net	2,469,242	2,221,985	247,257
Interest	558,792	558,136	656
Balance	1,910,450	1,663,849	246,601
Dividends	1,440,000	1,440,000	.....
Surp. aft. divs.	470,450	223,849	246,601

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	1,613,873	1,098,065	515,808
Op. expenses	999,961	579,581	420,379
Net earnings	613,912	518,483	95,428
Other income	6,618	12,987	*6,368
Total income	620,531	531,471	89,060
Fixed charges	285,963	217,932	18,031
Net income	348,567	313,538	71,028
Div. on pf. stk	175,938	128,346	47,591
Surplus	208,629	185,192	23,437

*Decrease.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Op. revenue	20,971,274	18,484,324	17,583,878
Net aft. tax.	4,821,978	3,979,887	3,705,236
Oth. income	495,848	331,443	283,294
Total	5,317,826	4,311,331	3,991,531
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,231,631	3,389,333	3,150,710
Div. appropri.	3,490,347	3,009,647	3,021,623
Oth. appropri.	.....	.....	1,019
Surplus	791,284	289,686	125,067
Add to sur.	33,465	81	2,315
Total sur.	824,749	289,767	127,382
Pay to emps.	†615,462	.....	.....
Surplus	209,287	289,767	127,382

†Emergency payments to employes.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO. combined earnings for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Nov. gross	126,154	92,261	33,893
Net aft. tax.	89,690	70,975	18,715
Total income	91,487	74,014	17,473
Bal. for int. and sink. funds	76,393	60,918	15,475
11 mos. gross	1,177,405	946,023	231,440
Net	859,068	628,944	230,124
Total income	891,516	649,935	241,581
Bal. for int. and sink. funds	735,750	572,777	162,973

For the eleven months, interest on first mortgage bonds of both companies, including bonds about to be issued for steam plant and other additions, was $437,640, which included interest of $22,856 on bonds not outstanding but held in the sinking fund.

PACIFIC LIGHTING CORPORATION, which owns the stock of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation and minority holdings in other companies, reported revenues for 1916, consisting of $776,625 from dividends and $25,280 from miscellaneous sources, making total revenue of $801,905. From this were paid $8,015 in taxes and licenses and $20,786 in expenses, leaving net income of $773,104. Dividends of $208,100 were paid on the preferred stock and of $432,000 on the common stock, leaving a surplus of $135,004.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$897,933	$830,283	$67,650
Net earnings	285,771	287,084	*1,303
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	136,408	141,132	*4,724

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	Increase.
Gross two weeks Feb.	$409,844	$20,576
From Jan. 1	1,297,752	87,400

*Decrease.

WELLS FARGO & CO. report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Tot. rcts. fm. op.	$4,728,717	$3,894,538	$834,179
Exp. priv.	2,401,676	2,016,348	385,327
Total tran. rev	2,327,041	1,878,189	448,851
Non-tran. rev.	101,584	93,070	8,514
Total op. rev.	2,428,625	1,971,259	457,365
Total op. exp.	2,159,402	1,949,418	509,983
Net op. rev.	269,223	321,840	*52,617
Taxes	46,097	33,820	12,877
Oper. income	220,740	286,743	*66,008

July 1 to Nov. 30:

Tot. rcts. fm. op.	22,602,204	18,354,084	4,338,210
Exp. priv.	11,583,292	9,500,026	2,083,366
Total tran. rev.	11,108,902	8,854,058	2,254,843
Non-tran. rev.	520,483	482,387	38,095
Total op. rev.	11,629,386	9,336,446	2,292,939
Total op. exp.	9,816,926	8,024,426	1,792,500
Net op. rev.	1,812,459	1,312,020	500,439
Taxes	213,122	170,900	42,222
Oper. income	1,592,862	1,135,445	457,416
Steam roads	78,552.71	77,867.78	684.93
Other lines	20,237.31	36,606.15	*7,458.54

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.—January net earnings, after all deductions, were $77,791.

NATIONAL CARBON CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	4,624,555	2,550,518	2,213,880
Pf. divs.	392,000	392,000	372,750
Balance	4,232,555	2,158,518	1,843,130
Com. divs.	996,550	597,930	582,930
Balance	3,236,005	1,560,588	1,260,200
Depreciation	.....	.....	434,580
Reserve	25,000	75,000	.....
Surplus	3,211,005	1,485,588	825,620

†After depreciation charges and adjustment of inventories.

‡Reserve for bonus to employes, subscribers to common stock.

UNITED DRUG CO. reports earnings for eleven months to Dec. 31—

Sales for eleven months	$33,404,686	
Cost of goods sold	22,277,010	
Current gross profit	11,127,836	
Operating expenses	8,057,375	
Operating profit	3,070,480	
Taxes, depreciation, and doubtful accounts	571,052	
Net operating profit	2,499,428	
Other income	131,808	
Total net profit	2,631,236	
Extraordinary write-off	*616,427	
Net profit available for dividends	2,014,809	

*Includes extraordinary taxes, legal expenses, real estate losses, &c., in connection with consolidation with Riker & Hegeman Co.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn.	*$6,727,043	$2,724,507	$1,063,702
Dep., rep., &c.	1,682,699	176,469	171,674
Ins. and taxes	.....	130,734	115,398
Ad. and other expenses	.....	157,630	129,271
Subsid. co. int.	139,757	87,771	.....
Preferred div.	548,562	420,000	420,000
Total deduct.	2,391,018	972,594	836,338
Surplus	4,336,025	1,752,013	233,364
Subsid. co. sur.	.....	2,235,590	.....
Surplus	4,336,025	3,987,573	233,364
Prev. surp.	6,357,802	2,370,229	2,136,965
P. & L. surp.	10,693,827	6,357,802	2,370,229

*After deduction of operating expenses.

B. F. GOODRICH CO.'S report for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows net earnings of $9,568,764, against $12,265,679 in 1915. Net sales in 1916 amounted to $70,990,781, compared with $55,416,868 in 1915. After the payment of $1,911,000 in preferred dividends there remained a surplus of $7,657,764.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	R.	P.	Pay.	Holders of Record.
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Pub. Svc. of N. J.	2	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Sears Roebuck	50	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Tex. Pac. Mining	15	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 1

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City of Quebec
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The Financial Graphic

A few copies of the second edition of
The Financial Graphic
Containing Analyses, illustrated by Graphics, covering
THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY
and
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Are now available for those interested.

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$25,000,000

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Dated March 2, 1917 — *Due March 2, 1919*

Interest Payable March 2nd and September 2nd at the office or the Agency of the Company in the City of New York

Redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at 101 and interest, upon sixty days' published notice

Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, registerable as to principal only

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Total authorized issue $25,000,000

We quote as follows from a letter addressed to us by Fairfax Harrison, Esq., President of the Southern Railway Company, copies of which may be obtained upon application.

This issue of notes is to be secured by deposit with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of $43,500,000 par value, Southern Railway Company Development & General Mortgage 4% Bonds.

The proceeds of this issue of notes are to be used in part to pay $21,000,000 maturing indebtedness and the balance is to be used, in antic pation of the sale of long term bonds, to pay for improvements designed to increase revenue and reduce operating costs.

We are advised by Southern Railway Company that the average earnings for the last five fiscal years, the earnings for the 1916 fiscal year, and the earnings for the first six months of the current fiscal year (partly estimated), as contrasted with the same period in the preceding year, have been as follows:

	Average for Five Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1916	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1916	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1916	Increase over 1915
Total Operating Revenues	$67,443,488	$69,997,675	$39,933,769	$5,556,976
Operating Expenses and Taxes	50,228,038	48,993,670	27,278,991	3,161,588
Total Operating Income	17,215,450	21,004,005	12,654,778	2,395,388
Non-Operating Income	3,374,952	3,422,026	1,044,481	71,569*
Total Gross Income	20,590,402	24,426,031	13,699,259	2,323,819
Rentals and Miscellaneous Charges	3,781,420	4,111,288	1,014,794	69,166
Interest Charges	10,869,735	10,980,844	5,547,649	64,356
Balance over Fixed Charges	5,939,247	9,333,899	6,236,816	2,190,297

*Decrease

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99 AND INTEREST, YIELDING SLIGHTLY OVER 5½%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, February 27th, and will be closed at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 5th, or earlier in their discretion.

The amount due on notes allotted upon subscriptions will be payable in New York funds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the date of payment will be given in the notices of allotment.

The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Temporary notes will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York City — *NATIONAL CITY COMPANY*, New York City

Dated February 27, 1917

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CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 427,324 shares of stocks and $261,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 40,169; oils, 95,435, and mining, 291,720. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Exp..	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
20	‡A. Exp. pf..	25	25	25
300	Am. Int. Cp., $50 paid...	53	52	52
700	Am. S. Tob..	22½	22¼	23½
700	Car. Steel...	12¾	12½	12⅝
490	‡Emerson M.	3	3	3
30	Emer. Phon.	10	10	10
200	H. & B. C.Co	40	40	40
25	H. S. Cp. pf..	96½	96½	96½
100	Inter. Rub..	12	12	12
1,000	††Jop. O. S., new	27	27	27
500	Lake Tor. B.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
200	‡Lima Loc...	58	57	57
5	‡L. S. 1st pf.	99½	99½	99½
100	Man. El. S..	40	40	40
800	Mar. of Am.	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5,000	‡Mid. Steel..	54½	53⅝	54
225	‡Mitchell M..	53	50	52⅝
100	‡N. Y. Ship.	38½	38½	38½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ohio Oil.....	391	389	391
20	Prairie P. L.	328	327	328

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alcoken Oil, a prospect.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3,200	††Am. Y. Oil.	26	25	26
800	‡Barn.O.& G.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.)..	15½	15¼	15⅜
1,000	‡Cos. O.& G.	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
300	‡Esmer. Oil.	1⅛	1	1⅛
9,800	‡Federal Oil.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	‡Int. Petrol..	12	12	12
3,800	Kenova Oil, a prospect.	½	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡Merritt Oil.	18¼	17⅞	18¼
7,100	Met. Petrol.	2⅜	2	2⅛
200	‡Mid.-C.Con. Oil & Ut..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6,000	††Midw. Oil.	70	68	68
1,500	††Mid. Oil pf.	89	88	88

MINING STOCKS.

10,500	Al.-Br. Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,300	Alaska M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Am. Comw.	7	7	8
7,300	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Ariz. Cfds..	⅜	⅜	⅜
7,500	††Atlanta ..	14½	14	14
500	Big Jim ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	B. Ledge C..	5	4⅞	4⅞
6,500	††Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)..	1¼	1	1⅛
3,100	‡Cal. & Mon.	72	69	71
3,400	‡Brad. C. M..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Buffalo M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Butte C. & Z. new, t. ctfs..	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,700	Butte Det..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
350	Butte-N. Y..	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	††Caledonia..	63	62	62
1,950	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6
2,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2½	2½	2½
1,000	‡Con.H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Cres. Con. G.	6½	6½	6½
8,700	Crystal C. M.	99	75	75
1,400	‡Dexter. M..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,300	Dundee Ar. C. (a pros.)	2	1⅞	2
2,000	Ely Cons....	14	14	14
3,100	‡Emma Cons.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
370	First Nat. C.	3½	3	3½
200	‡G. War. M.	60	60	60
2,500	††Gold. Con..	65	64	64
3,500	††Gold.Mesa..	8	8	8
1,000	††Gt. Bend..	7½	7½	7½
1,500	‡G'm'ster M.	1½	1½	1½
8,000	Hargraves M	20	19	20
1,250	‡Hecla M..	8	7⅞	7⅞
2,200	Howe Sound	7	6⅝	6⅞
10,500	††Ind. Lead..	15½	14	14
1,400	Insp. Need. Copp. (a pr.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Iron Blos..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3,500	Jer. Verde (a pros.)..	1¼	1⅞	1¼
300	††Jim Butler	80	80	80
1,800	††Jumbo Ext.	29	28	29
8,700	††Kewanaa.	23	23	23
600	††Loon Lake	57	56	57
1,000	Lus. Cons..	88	88	88
000	Magma Cop.	49	48½	48½

BONDS.

$175,000	‡Bth. S. 5s. 2-yr. nts.	98¾	98¼	98½
15,000	‡Cos. O. 6s.	107¾	106⅝	107¼
5,000	‡Cos. & Co., new 6s..	103	103	103
16,000	‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s.	85¼	84⅞	84⅞

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Saturday 2,000 French Municipales 6s sold at 94½, and 1,000 United States Light and Heat at 1⅞. There were no sales in Standard Motors.

* * *

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Am.-Br. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do. pf.....	20	30	20	30
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am.Su.Tob.pf.	77	83	77	85
Am. Wr. Pa..	4¾	5	4¾	5
Atlan. Steel.	125	140	125	140
Butt.-Judson..	52	58	52	58
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary..	19	20	19	20
Can. N. Gas..	½	⅝	½	⅝
Car Lt. & P..	2½	3	2½	3
Cal. Packing.	36	37	36	37
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Chev. Motor.	110	115	110	115
Erickson W..	31	33	31	33
Fall Motors..	7	9	7	9
Fish. Body pf.	92	93	92	93
Fisk Ru.cv.pf.	105	..	104	105
G. A. Tank C.	64	69	64	69
Grant Mo.Car.	7	9	7	9
Hart Bell....	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Holly Sugar.	42	44	42	44
Hupp M. Car.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Int. A. & P.	23	24	23	24
Kath. Brz. pf.	3	4	3	4
Key. T.&R.pf.	13	15	13	15
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.....	8	9½	8	9½
Leh. V. C. S.	92	98	90	100
Lukens Steel.	37	38½	37	38½
Man.E.Sup.pf.	94	98	93	97
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marl. Arms...	88	93	84	88
Maxim Mun..	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Nat. Acme...	34½	35	34½	35
Nat. Auto....	20	30	20	30
Old Col. Choc.	4	4½	4	4½
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19
Poole E. & M.	78	85	79	83
San. Cec.Sug.	20	25	20	25
Do pf.....	63	..	63	68
Smith, M. T.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Springf. Body.	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117
Stand. Motors	6½	7½	6½	6½
Sup.St'l 1st pf.	96	99	96	99
Todd Shipyds.	77	81	77	81
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
U. S. L. & H.	1½	2	1½	1⅞
RAILROADS.				
Rk. Isl. pf.A.	84½	85½	84½	85½
Do pf.....	69	71	69	70
St. L., R. M. & Pac.....	27	30	26	30
West. Pacific	20	21	20	22
OIL STOCKS.				
Elk B. Pet..	8	8½	8¼	8⅝
N.Y.&Okla.O.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Ohio Fu. Oil.	20	21	20	21
Pierce Oil	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13¼
Tide Water..	220	230	224	230
Vac. G. & Oil.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Way. O. & G..	4	4¼	4	4¼
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	80	85	80	85
MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska. Stand.	25	29	27	29
Calzona Min..	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Cerro Gorde..	1½	2	1½	2
Hollinger Gold	5½	6	5½	6
Inter. Mines..	8	9	8	9
Jerome Vic...	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Loma Prieta..	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Mont. G. M..	30	50	50	50
N.Y. & H. R.	15	16	15	16
St. Nich. Zinc	¼	⅝	¼	⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Under the leadership of United States Steel common, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed strong. Steel ended the day at 109⅛, its best price, this comparing with a low early in the day of 107. Firmness was displayed practically throughout the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Jun..	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Allis-Chal..	25¾	25⅝	25¾
100	Am. Can....	44	43¾	44
50	Am. C. & F.	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
20	Am. Cot. Oil	44½	44½	44½
50	Am. Ice Sec.	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Am. Linseed	18½	18½	18½
200	Am. Loco...	70¾	70	70
200	Am. S. & R.	99¼	97¾	99¼
50	Am. Sugar..	113	113	113
2,410	Anac. Cop...	79⅞	78¼	79⅞
10	A.G.& W.I..	93¾	93¾	93¾
250	Bald. Loco..	53¼	53¼	56
10	B'klyn R. T.	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	Butte & Sup.	46¼	46¼	46¼
2,530	Cent. Leath.	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
10	Ches. & O..	59½	59½	59½
20	C.,M. & St.P.	81	80⅝	80¼
50	C., R. I. & P. tr.	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Chino Copp...	55¼	55¼	55¼
50	Col. F. & I.	46¼	46¼	46¼
150	Corn Prod....	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
700	Crucible St'l	66¾	64¾	65¾
600	Cuba Cane S.	40⅝	39	40¼
250	Dist. Secur..	23½	22½	23½
305	Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾
160	Erie 1st pf..	40¼	40¼	40¼
40	Goodrich Co.	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	32½	32½	32½
150	Inspir. Cop..	57⅜	56⅝	57⅛
350	Int. Mer. M.	29⅝	28¾	29¼
2,540	Do pf....	73	68¼	72⅜
100	Int. Paper..	37¼	37¼	37¼
10	Interb. Con..	13¾	13¼	13¼
300	Kenne. Cop..	45	44½	44⅝
350	Mex. Petrol.	89½	87¾	88⅝
50	Miami Cop..	38¾	38¼	38¼
10	Mo.Pac.tr. r.	12	12	12
10	Nat. E. & S.	83¼	83¼	83¼
100	Nev. Cons...	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
650	N. Y. N. H. & H.....	45	43⅞	44⅜
20	North & W..	131	131	131
10	Pen. Mail...	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Pennsylvania	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
250	Pit.Coal tr.r.	47	46⅝	46⅝
50	Ray Copper	27¼	27	27
880	Reading....	95⅝	94⅜	95¼
250	Rep. I. & S.	78¾	77	78
50	So. Pacific	94¼	94	94¼
250	So. Railway.	28⅜	28	28
200	Studebaker..	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
390	Union Pac..	138⅛	137¼	138⅛
1,850	U. S. Ind. Al.	125¾	124⅝	127¼
22,800	U. S. Steel.	109¼	107	109¼
540	Utah Cop....	111⅞	109¼	111⅞
150	Westing. El.	49⅝	49¼	49¼
	MINING STOCKS			
1,000	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Booth	.11	.11	.11
500	Gold. Con.	.67	.65	.65
500	Jumbo Ext.	.28	.28	.28
2,900	Kewanaa..	.23	.22	.23
500	Montana ..	.22	.22	.22
100	Portland...	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½
1,500	Rea. Bula.	.24½	.23½	.24½
500	SierraNev.	.10	.10	.10
600	Ton Ext..	4.05	4.00	4.00
3,000	Wh. Caps.	.88	.84	.87

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-American ..	16	17	16
Atlantic Refining.	1030	1060	1030
Borne-Scrymser....	450	475	450
Buckeye Pipe Line.	103	105	103
Chesebrough Mfg..	425	440	425
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil....	300	310	300
Crescent Pipe Line.	37	42	37
Cumberland Pipe L.	135	140	135
Eureka Pipe Line.	210	220	210
Galena Signal Oil.	155	170	165
Galena Sig. O. pf..	138	142	*140
Illinois Pipe Line.	235	240	235
Indiana Pipe Line.	103	107	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	11¾	12¼	12
National Transit..	18	19	18
N. Y. Transit....	210	215	210
Northern Pipe Line.	100	105	100
Ohio Oil	387	390	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel...	53	58	53
Prairie O. & G....	603	615	605
Prairie Pipe Line.	325	330	325
Solar Refining	395	405	380
Southern Pipe Line.	200	206	200
South. Pen. Oil..	332	337	327
South. W. Penn...	103	115	105
Stand. Oil of Cal..	305	305	300
Stand. Oil of Ind..	830	860	850
Stand. Oil of Kan..	560	580	580
Stand. Oil of Ky...	700	725	700
Stand. Oil of Neb.	610	630	610
Stand. Oil of N. J.	683	687	680
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	293	297	295
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	470	490	470
Swan & Finch....	105	115	105
Union Tank.....	93	96	93
Vacuum Oil	425	485	425
Washington Oil....	30	40	30

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Amer. Cigar	108	113	108
Do. pf	98	101	98
Conley Fdg.....	320	325	320
J. S. Young.....	160	170	160
Do pf.....	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100
MacAndrews & F..	210	220	210
Do. pf	98	102	99
P. R.-Am. Tob....	230	235	230
R. J. Reynolds....	550	560	550
Do pf.....	120	123	120

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Am. Brass.....	310	315	310
Atlas Powder	155	165	160
Do pf.....	100	101	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	116	119	115
Bliss	535	560	535
Do pf.....	73	76	73
Can. P. & F.....	175	185	175
Can. Explosives..	400	500	400
Do pf.....	104	110	104
Colt's Arms.....	790	820	780
Du Pont	226	232	230
Du Pont deb.....	102	105	102
Hercules Powder..	282	290	282
Do pf.....	116	119	116
Inter. Arms.....	22	26	22
Niles-Bement-Pond.	174	179	174
Scovill Mfg	580	600	590
Winchester Arms..	750	900	780

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
200	Cities Service	290	288	287	289
200	Cities Service pf.....	90¾	90¼	90¼	91

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf....	92	96
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	82	85	Illinois Traction	..	46
American Cities pf....	54	57	International Traction..	49	51
American Gas	118	121	International Trac. pf..	90	93
Am. Gas & Electric....	138	141	Interstate Electric	30	42
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	51	53	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Am. Light & Traction..	357	360	Mississippi River Pow.	10	11
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	112	114	Miss. River Power pf..	37	40
Am. Power & Light....	84	86	Northern Ohio Electric.	40	43
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	92	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79	82
Am. Public Utilities...	35	40	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow..	10	15
Am. Pub. Utilities pf...	70	74	North. Ont. L. & P. pf..	54	60
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	68	72	Northern States Power.	101	103
Am. W. W. & E.....	10¾	11¼	Northern States P. pf..	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	25	28	Northern Texas Elec....	59	..
Appalachian Power ...	7	8	Northern Texas El. pf.	82	86
Appalachian Power pf..	38	40	Ozark Pow. & Water..	44	48
Carolina Power & Lt...	40	44	Pacific Gas & Electric.	94	95
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	95
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	70	75	Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf..	95	97
Central States Elec....	14	17	Puget Sound Traction..	29	..
Cent. States Elec. pf..	72	75	Puget Sound Trac. pf..	72	..
Colorado Power	29	32	Public Service Inv. pf..	83	86
Colorado Power pf....	100	106	Republic Ry. & Light..	44½	46
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	60	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf..	74¼	75¼
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	83	Sierra Pac. El. pf.....	75	..
Columbus Electric pf..	80	86	Southern Cal. Edison...	92	94
Connecticut Power pf..	94	96	South. Cal. Edison pf..	106	108
Consumers' Power pf..	97	99	Southw. P. & L. pf....	97½	100
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Standard Gas & Elec...	12	14
Eastern Texas Electric.	22	26	Standard Gas & El. pf..	39	41
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	88	92	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric B. & S. pf....	99	102	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	8	9
Electric Properties	63	67	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf..	38	42
El Paso Electric	114	119	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf...	98	100
El Paso Electric pf....	100	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
Empire Properties	63	67	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Empire D. Electric....	88	92	United Light & Rys...	46	48
Federal Light & Trac...	13	15	Unit. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	76½	78½
Federal L. & Trac. pf..	51	55	Western Power....	17½	19
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	35	..	Western Power pf.....	65	67
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	West. Penn. pf.....	105	107
Gas & Elec. Securities.	500	323	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf..	99	101

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19...	98½	99½	L. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Appa. Power 5s, 1932...	81	84	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s..	99½	100
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s..	76½	78
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96½	98	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22.	92	94
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932.....	88	92	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.....	100	101½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	85	87
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	87	90	Nor. States P. 6s, 1923..	100	100½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27.	79	88	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941..	90½	93
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Conn. Power 1st 5s.....	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..	100½	102
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	96	99	O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..	86	90
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s..	99	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94	Roanoke W. W. 5s....	99	..
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	99	Seattle Elec. con. 5s...	83½	87
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102	Stand. Gas. & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	99¾	..	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939...	98	99
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.....	97	..
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26.	99½	100½	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1937	91	92
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	91	95	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	99	101	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	89	90	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26.	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	98	100	W. W. Light 6s, 1925...	96	98
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	..	Western Power 1st 5s..	99	100
K. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	83	96	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46.	97	99½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95	Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24..	99	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. G., N. J.	120¾	120¾	120¾
5	Am. Rys. pf..	96	96	96
10	Buff. & S. pf..	55	55	55
42	Ins. of N. A..	27	27	27
25	Lehigh Nav....	83¼	83¼	83¼
995	Lake Superior..	21½	20⅝	21½
38	Lehigh Val....	74¼	73½	74⅜
40	North. Cent..	88	88	88
129	Penn. R. R....	54⅞	54¾	54⅝
7	P. Salt Mfg...	95	95	95
10	Ph.Co.cum.pf.	42	42	42

Bonds.

$1,000	Am.G.& E.5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Id. & P. Tr. 4s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4,000	Int. Rys. 4s.	56	56	56
5,000	L. Val. C. 5s.	106	106	106
1,000	Key.Tel.1st5s	98¾	98¾	98¾

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Sixty-six new corporations having aggregate capitalization of $1,668,900 were chartered today. They include:

The American Balsa Corp'n, balsa and other woods, insulation, refrigeration, wharves, drydocks, lighters, warehouses, elevators, terminal facilities; 2,500 shares of $100 each, 5,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $275,000; J. A. Bennett, S. E. Miller, A. P. Lundin, 305 Vernon Av., Queens.

Rhode Island Cotton Yarn Co., Inc., yarns, thread, other fabrics, $50,000; W. F. Thomas, J. J. Cunningham, B. F. Foster, 80 Maiden Lane.

Buffalo Batt and Felt Corp'n, Buffalo, jute, cotton, wool, and other waste materials, $30,000; J. B. Block, A Nathan, D. Rodenberg, 76 St. James Place, Buffalo.

American Conveyor Corp'n, conveyors, cranes, motors, engines, machines, $250,000; A. W. Hester, J. B. W. Tucker, C. G. Armstrong, 149 Broadway.

Globe Wholesale Drug Co., Inc., drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, $60,000; S. J. Comstin, G. S. Lockhart, S. A. Nattaus, 412 8th Av.

Union Wood Flour Co., Inc., Hudson Falls, pulp, paper, their ingredients, $50,000; E. C. Rogers, P. J. Riley, W. J. Cunningham, Hudson Falls.

Buckley School Building Corp'n, construct private school, $100,000; N. Carton, E. G. Foster, D. L. Adams, 71 Broadway.

Richmond Heights Development Corp'n, contracting, construction, mining, metallurgists, brokers, $50,000; C. Knoell, F. M. Decker, C. A. Mann, 503 Fifth Av.

Goldberg & Goodman, Inc., furs, wearing apparel, $50,000; S. and E. Goodman, B. Goldberg, 131 Orange St.

North American Motion Pictures, Limited, Manhattan, moving picture and other films, apparatus, projecting machines, 1,000 shares $100, 10,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $150,000; F. H. Twyefort, A. B. King, J. N. Blair, 246 Washington Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

William S. Emery Co., Inc., advertising agency, allied industries, 1,000 shares no par value, begin business with $5,000; A. B. Paysant J. J. Barbeil, H. Ivers, 1 Oak St.

Strogonoff-Godfrey Co., Inc., Schenectady, motors, engines, cars, carriages, wagons, boats, motor cycles, $75,000; H. D. Sherwood, E. S. Godfrey, A. Strogonoff, 103 State St., Schenectady.

Bonnell Electric Mfg. Co., Inc., electrical contracting, electricians, agency, $50,000; R. Wellman, H. F. and W. A. Bonnell, 132 Church St.

Mitchell Co. of N. Y., Inc., mining, mining properties, smelting, reducing, refining ores, 200 shares no par value, carry on business with $10,000; A. E. and W. A. Dvorkind, Dr. O. H. Mahaffey, Atlanta, Ga.

Hancock Oil Co., Inc., Jamestown, oil, gas wells, petroleum, $100,000; S. Saxe, F. E. Wallace, M. J. Beall, 10 East 3d St., Jamestown.

Colesite, Inc., New Rochelle, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $50,000; J. F. Walter, J. E. Lynn, R. L. Fallon, 180 Main St., New Rochelle.

Grubers' Cafeteria Lunch Co., Inc., restaurants, lunch rooms, $12,000; E. Cohen, Gruber, 967 Aldus St., Bronx.

The Atlasette Co., Inc., Newburg, fabrics, cloths, silks, textiles, $25,000; B. S. Kahn, R. and M. Schreiber, 564 West 160th St.

Hill-Wear Machinery Co., Inc., hardware, auto supplies, horse clothing, lap robes, $20,000; R. M. Honstetter, C. L. B. and F. W. Langstroth, Rahway, N. J.

Bronze Aluminum Corp., Tonawanda, aluminum, alloys, bronze, iron castings, $16,000; F. A. Redner, J. E. Kaufmann, J. H. Willing, 141 Masten St., Buffalo.

Avon Investing Corp., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, construction, agency, $15,000; F. G. John, C. G. Ross, L. T. Weiss, 1,224 Avenue L, Brooklyn.

North Park Building Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; Jr Cantillon, C. H. Schaefer, O. B. Aughpurger, Buffalo.

L. and R. Twinem, Inc., Brooklyn, handkerchiefs, table linens, $10,000; L. Bender, F. and R. Twinem, 157 Chester St., Brooklyn.

Gotham Auto Body and Painting Co., Inc., autos, parts, accessories, auto wearing apparel, painting, upholstering, $15,000; I. Jordon, P. R. De Bracke, F. Nuncie, 327 West 28 St.

Bostaph Engineering Corp., coal, coke, carbonaceous matter, products, oils, acids, minerals, chemicals, capital no par value, $10,000; B. Lockwood, R. G. Coad, F. A. Gaynor, 49 Cedar St.

Mooney & Ware, Inc., Lake Placid, mercantile, grocery, realty, $10,000; E. L. Ware, M. and J. H. Mooney, Lake Placid.

Dearborn Truck Sales Co., Inc., autos, accessories, vehicles, $10,000; L. Lange, W. E. Rettberg, C. E. Salter, 144 East 22d St.

Richard J. Donovan, A Corporation, plumbers, steam fitters, supplies, $10,000; T. A. Wage, E. Loudon, R. J. Donovan, 136 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

R. F. Murray & Bro. Inc., insurance brokers, agents, $10,000; J. H. Hunt, R. F. and W. F. Murray, 101 West 55th St.

Vlack Bros. Inc., Brooklyn, real personal property, develop realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. C. Palmer, W. Y. Hallock, W. A. Parker, Hamilton.

Manning-Finch Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, hotel, inn keepers, caterers, livery stables, $5,000; F. V. Deaman, W. L. Hunt, G. E. Manning, 31 Main St., Niagara Falls.

Wahl & Co., Inc., antiques, furniture, carpets, rugs, $5,000; A. P. White, J. Hollander, A. T. Wahl, 31 West 45th St.

North Pitch Wind Turbine Co., amusement devices, $5,000; J. Axelrod, S. B. Cooper, E. Schulman, 51 Chambers St.

Newton Advertising Co., Inc., realty, construction, advertising, $10,000; C. B. Ives, H. A. Newman, E. Sheridan, 322 West 145th St.

Midwood Associates, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; W. Davis, W. F. Hill, G. H. Ohnewald, 120 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn.

Bellot's History of the Rockaways, Inc., The Rockaway, publishing, book selling, $10,000; C. Heidler, Bellot, A. H. Bellot, 48 White St., Far Rockaway.

K. F. G. Products Corp'n, chemicals, dyestuffs, ores, compounds, paints, drugs, $10,000; S. Greenberg, Lowenthal, B. L. Karliner, 116 Nassau St.

Detusch-Rosenthal Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Rosenthal, I. and S. Detusch, 1,340 53d St., Brooklyn.

The Costantino Ferraro Grand Opera Co., Inc., manager, represent concert artists for tours, operas, $5,000; N. Harold, H. Ki. and C. Ferraro, 1,431 Broadway.

Fourth Avenue and Fifty-first Street Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, motors, engines, supplies, tires, autos, airplanes, $5,000; J. Sorer, 1,776 Lyttleton, 276 88th St.

South Ninth Land Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; J. Gruber, H. Herschkowitz, J. Siris, 461 Bedford Av.

Paletto Textile Designing Co., Inc., textile, printing novelties, textiles, $5,000; E. E. Hauser, M. Guttman, L. Schoenmahl, 810 Broadway.

Marshall's Automatic Appliances, Inc., machines, mechanism, tools, implements, engines, 1,000 shares no par value, begin business with $5,000; E. H. Peck, C. A. Throckmorton, M. E. Lashley, Port Jervis, 5,751 Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., Cold Spring, newspapers, periodicals, publications, $5,000; D. G. Bogert, H. M. Brigham, W. O. Allison, Edgewood, N. J.

Lucca Restaurant Co., Inc., foodstuffs, liquors, tobacco, $5,000; A. and B. A. Rissette, P. Da Pratto, 110 West 44th St.

Realty Holding Corp., realty, $5,000; F. A. Zunius, C. A. Pastene, G. A. Conroy, 32 Broadway.

Wing Construction Co., Inc., Rochester, contracting, construction, $5,000; D. Galloway, A. F. Mason, H. S. Wing, 36 Rundel Park, Rochester.

The Main Produce Co., Inc., New Rochelle, produce, foods, foodstuffs, $5,000; J. F. K. Fallon, L. Wieseker, S. W. Huntington, 79 Elm St., New Rochelle.

Power Motor Truck Corp'n, Millbrook, motors, power, trucks, autos, taxicabs, capital no par value, begin business with $7,500; H. S. Gould, A. G. Ziesk, A. E. Moore, 20 Arden St.

The Coal Reduction Co., Inc., Jamestown, fuel savers, $5,000; W. S. Rexford, F. W. Asker, H. S. Bennett, Jamestown.

J. Dawes Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, $5,000; S. Kurit, Levine, J. Dawes, 2,025 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations—The Kelley Island Lime and Transport Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, quarry, burn lime, harvest ice, cultivate cereals, $5,000,000; representative, C. A. Bowers, Brimsburg Pike and Buffalo River, Buffalo. Riley-Knapp Construction Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, general contracting, excavating, dicsing, State Canals; representative, J. J. Knapp, 424 Street Building, New York. Texas Star Flour Mills, Inc., Galveston, Texas, milling, merchandise, $500,000; representative, H. E. McKenzie, Port Arthur, Tex. Fred Co. of N. J., Inc., silk, silk goods, broad silks, yellings, throwsters, $50,000; representative, S. Goodfriend, 38 West 32d St., New York.

Empire Slag Zinc and Chemical Co., Inc., Dover, Del., mining, milling, smelting, manufacturing ores, metals, minerals, $1,000,000; representative, E. L. Durkin, 14 Wall St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases—Munson Steamship Line, Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $4,000,000. Everett and Treadwell Co., Kingston, $100,000 to $200,000; The Peck, Wyckoff & Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $250,000; Levy Brothers Clothing Co., Rochester, $250,000 to $275,000; Mrs. Plowman, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $20,000; Cogwin Chemical Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $15,000; Alex Nelson Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $200,000; Baker, Murray and Imbrie, Inc., Manhattan, $300,000 to $500,000; The Cole-Law-Liet Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $200,000; Merchants Refrigerating Co., $4,000,000 to $7,500,000; Globe Woven Belting Co., Inc., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000; Bee-Em Dress Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $5,000; Botanola Rubber Co., Batavia, $500,000 to $675,000.

Capital Reduction—Lockport Paper Co., Lockport $300,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—The Wehnene Ribbon Mills, Manhattan; Sam's Sample Clothes Shop, Inc., Manhattan; L. Tanenbaum, Straus and Co., Inc., Manhattan; North American Commodity Co., Manhattan; Hanson Timber and Woodenware Co., Inc., New York; Regime Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan; M. Feinman, Inc., Manhattan; Manhattan Leather Works, Inc., New York; Victor Co., New York; Roberts & Cooper, Inc., Manhattan.

Merger—Essex County Pulp and Paper Co., with Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., Ticonderoga.

LOST ONE DAY—FOUND NEXT.

The New York Times, through its "Lost Column" on the last page, is the means of returning to owners property lost on the streets, in theatres, and restaurants. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(†) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar:

Case on—Kintner‹Atlantic Communication Co
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar:

Robert Morris Trust Co‹Clements.
O'Connor‹Franklin.
Maurer‹Star Co.
Travelers' Ins Co‹Prince Line.
Reddon Spec Co‹Coe Stanley Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:

Penn Coal Co‹SS Mohegan.
In re Steamboat Kensington (limit).
Acti, &c, Kaupinger‹Marden.
Centennial Transp Co‹Car‹Portboat Wyoming.
La Fontaine‹Tug Dan Willard.
Cornell Steamboat Co‹Robert Parsons.
Fallin‹Cargo of RR Ties.

DISTRICT COURT—Van Fleet, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar:

O'Leary‹Thompson.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co‹Morris Iron & Steel

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 15th floor, at 2 P. M. —Equity calendar.

NY, NH & H RR‹Mathewson.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty and law.

Case on—Sawicki‹O'Gara Coal Co.
Goodwin Sand & Grav Co‹Beatrice Bush.
Hansen‹SS Compenello.

At 2 P. M.:
Livingston‹Tug Louis Rugge.
Petrowsky‹D, L & W RR.
Sawickas‹Singer Mfg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Bklyn Cooperage Co‹Sherman Lumber Co.
Re Adams Cohen.
Re Philbert.
Re Gilman.
Re Clarke Linson.
Van Tuyl‹Schwab.
Re Green-Vorndran.
Re Vander Roest.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Stevenson‹Stevenson.
Shikes‹Melville.
Frooks‹Murphy.
Ramsey‹Ramsey.
Pancoates Coal Co.
Savitski‹same.
Rogers‹same.
Post‹same.
Kaczmar‹same.
Chorba‹same.
Rafel‹same.
Siabitski‹Starr.
Marks‹David Mayer Brew Co.
Cooper & Evans Co‹Cohnfeld‹Stillgebauer.
Same‹Muller.
Same‹Milliken.
Same‹Cleary.
Same‹Isaacs.
Same‹Lazarus.
O'Leary‹Henshaw.
Maier‹Maier.
Re Powers.
Re Peters.
Lowe‹Leary.
Wenzel‹Goods.
Barrons, Inc‹same.
Burns‹Walter.
Union Ferry Co‹Atlantic Dock.
Paul Armstrong Co‹Peerless Feature Producing Co.
Adams‹Thompson.
Piper‹Standard Knitting Co.
Montgomery Light & Water Co‹Av Bk.
Tierney‹Tierney.
Stimson‹Robinson.
Bowman‹Star Co.
W Bell Co‹Bell & Co‹Southern Hotel.
American Strawboard Co‹Penn Coal Co.
Schelble‹Schelble.
Lo Pinto‹Lo Pinto.
Cutting‹Moskowitz.
Misenberg‹Lustgarten.
Mason‹Interborough Pub
Hughes‹Alexander.
Smith‹Stanley.
Re H Tire & Mfg Co.
Verdi‹M Nocenti Co.
Green‹Green.
Durant‹Durant.
Edelman‹Edelman Tire & Rubber Co.
Re Bailey‹Stout.
Lash‹Roth.
Re Oil Co. etc.
Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Cohen‹Cohen.
Re Dexter, (213 W 23 St.)
Re same (307 E 24 St)
Monteverris.
Verdi‹Verdi.
Takacs‹Takacs.
Weiss‹Lowinger.
Re Isham‹Ry‹Jackson.
Foerster‹Foerster.
Bauerberg‹Bauerberg.
Hutchinson‹Hutchinson.
Beasleston‹Taylor.
Lemonek‹Lemonek.

Preferred causes:
Ayres‹Pembroke Rlty.
Sovis‹Sovis.
Rudinsky‹Newgold.
General calendar:
Lassman‹Barkin.
Keating‹Musical Mut Protec Union.
Brand‹same.
Reid‹Reid.
Block‹Newman.
Neuman‹Hayde.
Goddin‹Silberstein.
Zolin‹Holmes.
Citrin‹Citrin.
Penniman‹Penniman.
Buhl‹Cowan.
Silver Lunch Co‹Davidson.
Schachtel‹Worms.
Metrop News Co‹Malavsky.
Dobrow‹Dobrow.
Samuels‹Samuels.
Shipp‹Shipp and M Lotze.
Rooney‹Quick Service Taxicab Co.
McDonald‹Whitehurst Realty Co, Inc.
Moore‹Waldorf-Astoria H Co.
Skalla‹N Y Rys.
Mullaney‹Taylor.
Schwerdt‹Phillips.
Martin‹Taylor.
Alper‹Standard Oil.
Williams‹Western Holding Co.
Richardson‹C T Willard Co.
Pappas‹Lahn.
T Topousis‹same.
Dunning‹Cross Austin & Ireland Lumber.
J Buhler‹Lynch.
H Buller‹same.
Lynch‹Novotny.
Flaschner‹B'd of Education.
Graham‹NY Rwys.
M Walsh‹Beaver.
J Walsh‹Zuckerman.
Empel‹6700 River Taxi Cab.
Howard‹Central Brew Kech‹D L & W RR.
Meier‹N Y Rys.
Kushner‹Kerry.
Kaplan‹Bergian.
Moroney‹DuBois.
Lerman‹CNY.
Migdal‹Migdal Co.
Guy‹Moore.
Begley‹Frank.
Sheehan‹Schiff.
Oppenheimer‹Marrisetta Holding Co.
Markowitz‹Hinefeld.
Merenstein‹Carmen.
Goldberg‹NY Con RR
Wolferson‹same.
Jaffe‹Plotz, (3.)
Marley‹Jacoby.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schramm‹Burns Bros.

PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wester Elec Co‹Av Bk.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Carcia‹Matthessen.

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jones‹Emery.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Maronee‹CNY.
Chelsea‹Borman.
CNY‹Foundation Co.
Con. Gas Co‹CNY.
Levy‹Bloch.
Hershon‹North River Ins Co.
Smith‹Gotham Nat Bank.
Wheeler-McDowell Elev Co‹Central Opera House Co.
Stine‹Meyer.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Andrew Engesser, Emilie W Kerr, Hilda Kahn, Frank E Waters, Robert Pluym, Martin Schrenkelsen, Philip Kelly, 2 cases, Catherine M Reed, Justin W Wharff, Foley, Infants, Valerios Giratigos, &c Fradel Ehrlich, Davis Gorsky; &c, Marg't Ebersparcher, Salvatore Fucarino, Antonio Getto, Malka Kallaher, &c, Joseph Perlman, Isaac Chess, Mary E Sutherland, John Hotz, Nicholas Johanson, Helene Haass, Alice Egan, Philip Groeger, Henry Weber, &c, John Stapleton, Mary C Beirne, Honora S Jobert, inf, John Vitele, Margaret Halloran, Patrick Courtney, Daniel S Doran, Elsie A Pell, Jesse W Powers, Johnnah O'Connor, George F Johnson, John Hoffmann, &c, James Eversard, Jesalo Wigle, Margaret Glass, inf, Walter S Gurnee, Adolf Kaufman, Carl Gustafson, Hannafin, infts, John C Work, Estey F Dayton, Peter Gerdes, George W Millar, Julia A Millar,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Teepfer & Schroff‹Baxter Co.
Castriotis‹Rafallovich.
Pierce‹Clarendon.
O'Neill-Adams Co‹Ward.
Benjamin‹Hudson.
Pearsall‹Nicholas.
Burnstine‹Levin.
Goodspeed‹Casazza.
Black‹Black.
Kelly‹Walsh.
Stewart Distilling Co‹McSweeney.
Hayes‹Simmonds.
Smith‹MacLean.
De Rada‹N Y Rys.
Schoenblum‹Dube.
Public Bank‹Herscher.
Olsen‹Erie RR.
Slonesk‹Pewtress Laundry.
Siegel‹Bloch.
Katz‹H B Claflin.
Donohu‹Kempner.
Raspler‹Schauer.
Bernstein‹Greenberg.
Canal‹Rubinger.
Luden‹A Reisner & Son.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 1.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Gluck‹Geller.
J J Little & Ives Co‹Baseball Magazine.
Goodman‹NY Gas Electric Appliance.
Werner‹Munn.
Glick‹Reiss.
Kaypee Waist Co‹Schlarz.
Levy‹Commercial Trust Co.
Drillman‹British Am Assurance Co.
Ruppert‹O'Brien.
Gernstein‹Congiabeol.
Capello‹La Silva.
Feirstein‹Ottenberg.
Markman‹451-455 Grand St Co.
Varney‹Wayne Oil Tank Pump Co.
Scharer‹Felder.
Brooks‹Mertin.
Leinstern‹B H R R.
Hornstein‹Bilett.
Neary‹Cockaday.
Harris‹Starr.
Kealy‹Hill.
Houser‹Rosenfeld, (2.)
Sturm‹Blauner.
Schmidt‹86th St Amus
Kellogg‹Giles.
Levine‹Meyerson.
McCready‹Heiman.
Haber‹Central Rendering Corp.
Savone‹Lumbardo.
Kass‹Saffir.
Zeimer‹S. & E. Express, Inc.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Alaberg‹Landau.
Haber‹Duberstein.
Finkelstein‹Wimpfheimer.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Ebris‹Sonoro Phono Co.
Columbia Tr Co‹Crane.
Barish‹R Seril Co.
Rankin‹Interstate Works Polias, Inc.
Cumnings‹Gramont Holding Co.
United Mfg Co‹Cons Metal Prod Co.

PART IV. — Schmuck, J. — At 10 A. M. — Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Norton, Jr‹North American Realty Co (2)—Arthur N. Giegerich. Met Life Ins‹Int Bid'g Co—Geo E. Weller.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Francis Spein‹Frederick A Tanner—J Romaine Brown, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Cheatham, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY (Monroe Av).
Re Gloria.
Empire City Sav Bk‹W C Const Co. (2.)
Fick‹Frey.
Kindig‹Washington Av Hld Corp.
Heinzer‹Tiechman.
Abel‹Abel.
Reiner‹Reiners.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cohalan, J.

Gavagan‹McGarry.
Packard‹Sun Ins Office.
Farrell‹Auld, (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Seaman, J.—At 10 A. M.

Capperino‹Fox.
Senior‹Queens Co Trust Co.
Ackner‹Georgolles.
Hough‹Rosenheimer.
Draper‹Gee.
Leonard‹Trepton Co.
Hilsenrad‹Van Hoven.
De Dominis‹Smith.
Lakowski‹Antes.
Herman‹N Y Edison.
De Picciotto‹De Piciotto Land Co.
Kaufman‹Munsterman.
Pratt‹N Y C Inter R T Co.
Casey‹same.
Kennedy‹same.
Becker‹Leonan.
Bassel‹Union Ry.
Furlong & Furlong‹Carvel Co.
Hofstetter‹Union Ry.
Putger‹Sittig.
Goodstein‹Greenberg.
Ritter‹Inter R T.
Harding‹Ross.
Levi‹Adler.
McKegney‹Van Buren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Daffan‹Dornenthal.
Beller‹Dornenberger.

Highest number reached in regular call, 761.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.

Braun‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Schellbach‹Geyer et al.
Bando‹NY Con RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3090.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Louis T Hunt,
Annie D Hogg,
Edward Schreimer,
Louisanna Spencer,
Lorenz Bohnlein,
Aaron Worshowsky,
Benjamin Nussbaum,
Alice Hayett.

Accounting of:
Adam Liebel,
Clemence Monsanto,
Mary A Marks,
Joseph McCray,
Samuel E Corbett,
Bernhard Mossbugger,
John J Harkins,
Alexander Agar,
Ewald Hunninghan,
Hamilton Salmon,
Victor Lutz,
Patrick Hogan,

Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy,
Morris Michaeloff,
Nels J Nelson,
John Fallon,
Albert Berry,
Thomas Ward,
George Weisman.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part V., Dike, J.

Vance‹Lenther.
Arnold‹Healy.
Roman‹Nass El RR.
Mogin‹Sams.
Nurse‹Salzman.
Greene‹B, QC & S, R.
Garagol‹Nas E RR.
Packinman‹B H R R.
Rakow‹Nass El RR.
Gilman‹Weinberg.
Feldman‹N Y Cons RR.
O'Donnell‹B H RR.
Bleistift‹same.
Frank‹Treib & Brodsky Co.
Weinkenfris‹Cafe Goldman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M. Buchanan‹Houghton.

Highest number reached on call, 241.

PART II.—Platt, J.—Odell‹Village of Port Chester.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains. Held in new Court House.

Wills for probate:
Hiram B Sarles,
Martha W Elton,
George E Thomes,
Grovannia A Renis,
Elizabeth Rave.

Administrators' acct:
Milton See Sherwood,
Willard P Brown.

Release of surety:
William C Baxter.

Petition for adm:
Virgil G Bogus,
Augusta A Kopiesky.

Order to show cause:
Anna Gerhardt.

Compulsory acct:
Jane Brown,
Jackson Hill.

Executors' acct:
Edith Ada Fritces,
Mike Elmore.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Bienis‹Freeman.
Campbell‹PearsaH.
Wilson‹Kitzinger (2.)
Bunnon‹Hollinoach.
Lee‹Connolly.
Knapp & Wakefield‹Russille.
Lowry‹N Y, West & Boston Ry.
Mete‹Fagnani.
Morrell‹Englis.
Gallo‹Wright.
Bank‹Sackett.
Gene.ozo‹Tegan.
Knapp & Wakefield Co‹Neilson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Klossett‹Man Fireproof Door Co, Inc.
Alexander‹same.
Kaiser‹Post.
Galgano‹B, Q Co & S RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Smith, at inf‹Dashby Schwerdt, an infant‹Bindseil.
Morris‹Smith.
Eliwitz‹CNY.
Bluhm‹B H RR.

The undersigned will offer for sale in separate parcels, in the order in which they are called in the foregoing list, the entire amount of each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds hereinbefore described and will offer for sale with each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds which has been, on or prior to the time of sale may be received by Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway dated July 1, 1911, as January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, in payment of interest on such lot or parcel, as will more fully appear from the Indenture hereinafter mentioned to be filed with the undersigned by said Trustee, until the aggregate amount of the best bids for such separate parcels shall be a sum sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid at the time of the closing of the sale, for principal and interest on the Five Per Cent. Bonds secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, foreclosed by said decree, together with the costs and disbursements of said suit, the expenses of the sale and any allowances that may be made by the Court therein. If and when the aggregate amount of such bids shall be sufficient to pay the payments above referred to, the undersigned will make no further offering of the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash, the separate best bids for such parcels will be accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith will be struck down to the respective successful bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by the Court.

If, however, a sum sufficient to make the payments above referred to, shall not be bid until all of the respective parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith shall have been offered for sale, the undersigned will not finally accept any bids for any of the said parcels but will provisionally note said bids and will then offer for sale in one parcel and as an entirety all of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash. In case the aggregate of the best bids for said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels shall exceed the amount of the best bid for the same as an entirety, such bids for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels will be respectively accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash will be struck down to the respective bidders for the same, subject to confirmation by the Court, but should the entirety be the case, the bid for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash as an entirety will be accepted, subject to like confirmation.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 27 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, prior to March 1, 1917, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, a sum which shall be at least equal to 5% of the par value of all the Underlying Bonds and coupons and cash by said decree directed to be sold will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and no bid will be received or considered unless accepted by the undersigned, subject to such confirmation, which shall not amount in the aggregate to at least the sum of $10,100,000, which sum is by said decree fixed as the lowest sum for which the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser. The word "purchaser" whenever used in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property is struck down. The deposit received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The complainant, Union Trust Company of New York, as such Trustee, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of said Five Per Cent. Bonds, may bid for the purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder, after the acceptance of his bid, shall fail to comply within the period of twenty days after the entry thereof, with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of re-sale of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case said bonds and coupons shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by check or in bonds, such deposit will be returned to the depositor.

The purchaser shall, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, make such further payment or payments from time to time on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the undersigned to be cancelled certificates of deposit provided, Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887.

The purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon the Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto, dated August 1, 1887, turned over to the undersigned as aforesaid, with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons if sold by the undersigned, and the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided shall be made within ninety days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily, instead of Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887, either as a qualification for bidding, or in satisfaction of the residue of the purchase price, the certificate of any solvent bank, banking institution, trust company or banking firm within the United States or any European country that it holds the amount therein specified of said bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the coupons therein stated, subject to his order or subject to the order of a person or persons or corporation therein named and assigned by his order.

The Court by the decree reserves the right to retake and resell the property by said decree directed to be sold upon such notice as it may direct and at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

The purchaser or his, its or their successors or assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in, and become a party to said cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, State of New York, under the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property consisting of certain First Mortgage Bonds (hereinafter called "Underlying Bonds") and the coupons and cash appertaining thereto, more particularly described as follows:

Number of Bonds.	
6,561	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway Company, due July 1, 1916, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
705	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of The Wichita & Colorado Railway Company, due July 1, 1911, extended to January 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,441	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas & Colorado Railroad Co., due July 1, 1926, with Jan. 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons together with cash amounting to $122,460, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887.
1	First Mortgage registered bond, interest at 6% and 7% conditionally, for $4,666,000 of The Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railway Company, with the right to all interest becoming due thereon on or after Sept. 1, 1915.
600	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Salina, Sterling & El Paso Railroad

Rosebud COTTON DRESSES

Rosebud Cotton Dresses at $1.50 to $6.00 each are so much better than their prices would indicate that you are likely to find among them many numbers that you had expected to buy in a higher priced line.

For WOMEN and MISSES including Stout Sizes

SPORT DRESSES a Feature

ROSEBUD MFG. CO.
37 W. 26th St., New York.

A Message

of importance to every Separate Skirt buyer—"See the Spring display of

STAR SKIRTS
Styled to the Minute

if you would win the best Skirt trade." A wonderful variety of styles are shown in the newest sport and dress fabrics.

STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 E. 26th St., New York

Your Own Business

may not be included in the twenty-five industries embraced by my clientele—

But Surely, You Too

Receive and disburse money—

Purchase or sell merchandise or service.

Then YOU TOO will find my monthly audit of your books indispensable—an INVESTMENT rather than an expense.

DAVID BERDON
Certified Public Accountant
277 Broadway. Worth 3585.

A copy of a typical Profit and Loss Statement furnished to my clients will be gladly sent upon request.

ON THE RACKS
For Immediate Delivery
DRESSES
$4.50 to $12.50
Serge, Crepe, Taffeta, Georgette
SPORT STYLES in Tussahs
$3.75 to $5
Booth Bregman & Sumburg
129 WEST 27TH STREET
'PHONE 3496—FARRAGUT.

AMERICAN LADY WAISTS

If it's an American Lady it's a best seller. Bring all the sales punch and profit that ever can come to your Department.
Sold to you at the lowest prices for the best values.
Cotton—$9 to $24 Doz.
Stouts—$12 to $18 Doz.
Silks—$18 Doz. to $3.75 Ea.
Stouts—$9.50 to $4.50 Ea.
THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
Waldorf Building, 2-16 West 33rd Street.
Downtown: 514-516 Broadway, near Spring St.

10,000 GARMENTS
Always on Our Racks

AMERICAN WOOL POPLIN COATS 4.50

AMERICAN WOOL POPLIN SUITS 6.75

And Other Exceptional Values.
Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Tel. 9136 Mad. Sq.

COQUE POMPONS
NATURAL, WHITE AND COLORS.
$3.90 *per DOZ. AND UP.*
LIBBEY & RYKER, INC.
22-24-26 W. 32d St.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 224-226, Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BUTTONS, Linings, Woolens, general merchandise; pay cash. Rabinowitz, 65 West 13th. Chelsea 9520.

CLOAKS.—Wanted, a plant of 14 machines and fixtures, suitable for manufacturing cloaks. O 74 Times.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders children's silk coats all week. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS and SUITS.—Exclusive jobber open for better grade, latest style; submit sample afternoons. 25 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits, 4th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy models. 33-39 West 34th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 18 West 27th. Room 900.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber placing orders, mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for 36 and 40 inch, 3 and 4 thread crepe de chine, flesh and white. Madison Square 3792.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Wanted, 250 pieces for spot cash. H. Shevitz, 519 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors with silk poplin taffeta and sport dresses for Spring. Big orders placed; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 35 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at graduation dresses; will place quantity orders on right merchandise. 142 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on wash dresses, including sport effects. 150 Madison Ave., 32d St., 12th floor. Elevator.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cotton dresses, bring samples. 16 West 22d St., 7th floor.

JERSEYS.—Silk and wool, crepe de chines, and taffetas; open for quantities. Call with sample pieces between 8 and 10 A. M., 34 West 17th, 8th floor.

JULLIARDS.—Open to buy Julliards broadcloth, No. 110, all colors. Farragut 2347.

POPLIN.—Copen, also exchange navy 8158 for black. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. W. Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

POPLINS wanted, high shades, for cash. Call Farragut 3377.

POPLINS.—Light weight, all shades, for cash. Chel. 5972.

RED FLANNEL.—Open for quantity, at a price. Farragut 9220.

SATIN.—Washable, in large quantities, at a price. Sarasohn, 12 West 17th.

SERGES.—Botany 11483, navy, Copen., tan, American poplin, gold and green. Chelsea 5972.

SERGE.—Wanted, navy, American 0936; will exchange for black. Bramson, Farragut 6264.

SERGES.—Will exchange navy Amoskeag 4002 for Copenhagen. Farr. 5245.

SILKS.—Open for quantity three-thread crepe de chine. Effemm Waist Co., 30-32 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Jobs ladies' Spring suits, serges, poplins, and all other materials for spot cash. Ben Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—We will place stock orders on tailor-made suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits, 152 West 27th, one flight up.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade; jobber will place orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

TRUNKS.—Wardrobe, 45 to 48 inches, for cloak and suit salesman. 133 West 21st St. Herman Davis.

TUSSAHS.—Silk and cotton, 36-inch, tan; open for quantity. 9097 Farragut.

VELOUR.—Rose 0359; poplin, tan and Copen, for cash. 15 West 26th.

VOILE, black, colored gabardines, large quantities, spot cash. Gram. 4436.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs of cotton and silk waists; also jobs of coats, suits, dresses, skirts, and children's goods. "Blauner's," Philadelphia. 15 East 26th St., New York City.

WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists. Apply 9-11, 9th floor, 3 West 35th.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy staples and fancies in men's and women's wear; any quantity; call with samples at any time. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted in all shades. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN 15005, cheap, Amoskeag 4002-6122 and 7614; all colors. Greeley 4376.

BURELLA CLOTH, Gunniburl's, all colors. Krause, Madison Sq. 3487.

CHINCHILLA, corduroy, in white, 52-inch width, to close out. 'Phone 4254 Madison Square.

COATS.—Wonderful silk and cloth coats of the better kind; worth while seeing; from $4.50-$20. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed hats, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—American woolen poplin coat, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquimette, plush, plain, fur and beaver trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—The House of Unmatchable Values, $3.50-$15. Eilner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Silks and cloths, not over $15. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; latest styles, low prices. 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High-class velours to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

CORDUROY.—Julliards, white, narrow wale, 29c. A. Agress & Sons, 27 West 20th.

CREPE METEORS.—Forty pieces for sale, Copen, navy, black, and green; also fifty pieces taffeta, same shades; will sell reasonable. Box 32, Textile Adv., 1,328 Broadway.

DRESSES—Children's, juniors', misses' white novelties for immediate delivery; also jobs to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Serge, taffeta, and wedding dresses, to close out. Louis Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses of the better kind to close out at a price. I. A. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Serge silk evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 10 West 27th.

DRESSES.—150 combination Georgette, taffeta; sell cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, jersey sport suits and coats. D. B. Dress Co., 10 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Party and afternoon dresses to close out. J. Fechtel, 16 W. 19th St.

DRESSES.—Sport Shantung and silks, $8.50-$12.50. Theo. Wolfert, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge to close out. Golomb & Cohen, 164 West 25th.

DRESSES.—High-Class Georgette, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESS FASTENERS direct from manufacturer; same as imported; interesting prices. S F 135 Times.

FANCIES.—Immediate delivery, Julliards, 2037-2038; Joels, 9015-8404; Cox & Schreiber, 3500 style; American, style 15007. Gramercy 3047.

GABARDINE.—Garfields, to close out cheap; navy, black, Copenhagen. Farragut 2262.

GUNNIBURLS, $1.80 regular; Poiret twills, all high shades, $1.50 regular; also jobs of fancies, to close out at a price. Farragut 9220.

GUNNIBURL, F. & H., also serges, for sale; all colors and qualities. Farragut 2074.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All worsteds; quick deliveries; all new shades; cheap. The Loquiter Co. Phone Spring 4442.

JERSEY FABRICS.—Colours, worsted checks prompt delivery. Chas. G. David, 19 Madison Av. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4362.

JERSEYS.—All-worsted jerseys for immediate delivery. Telephone Gramercy 5573.

LININGS,—600 yards Susquehanna silk to close. Kelly, 55 East 34th St.

MESSALINE.—Large quantity, 36-inch black at reasonable price. J 87 Times.

PAPER.—18 by 24 480 Manilla tissue at 67 cents a ream. (100-ream lots.) L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

PEAU DE, CYGNES.—Spring colors, good quality, 82½c. 'Phone 571 Gramercy.

POPLIN.—American, style 0197, 58 inches wide, black and navy, $1.40; Pacific poplin, style PPL-MPL-HP. A. Agress & Sons, 27 West 20th.

POPLINS, silk and wool, crepe de chines, meteors, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges. Farr 8501, Worsted Woolen Co., 2138 B'dway.

SERGE.—American No. 0936, apple green and gold, and American velour No. 15005, in all shades, at opening prices. Madison Square 2947.

SERGE, Botany, 780 navy, laces and trimmings, to close out at a sacrifice. N. N., 271 Times Downtown.

SHEPHERD CHECK.—Black and white, half wool, cheap for 20c. A. Agress & Sons, 27 West 20th.

SILKS.—25 pieces of black, navy, and brown gros de londre at $1.10 net. Decker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

SILK DRESSES.—Novelties; known in market as best line; $7.50 to $16.50; on racks for delivery. Gordon, 39 West 32d.

SILK SUITS.—Wonderful numbers in taffetas, satin Duchess, shantungs, &c., $12.50 to $17.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Snappy models in poplin skirts, $2.25. L. Post, 19 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—Job 800, $1.50 each. S. A. Miller, 3 West 19th St.

Offerings to Buyers

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; lowest prices for cutting-up trade, also special inducements to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; very lowest quotations. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2882.

SPRING SUITS, poplins, $7.90 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Ford model, all wool serge in all colors, paisley lining, at $6.75; see this wonder model. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

TAFFETAS, satin striped and plaid; big variety; for immediate delivery. Colonial Textile Mills, 36 East 21st.

TAFFETAS.—Chiffon, 35-inch; navy, 50 pieces; black, 10, 92½c., less 6 per cent. cash. J 92 Times.

TWEEDS.—American Wool Co. tweeds, styles 21302, color 5 and 1; also Whitman checks, styles 703E and 1406, line 3, at cost. Telephone Farragut 9850.

VELOURS.—American 0359, all colors; immediate delivery; apple and gold Stevens serge. Phone Madison Square 4299.

VELOURS, poiret twills, high colors, shepherd checks, Chuddah cloth, chinchillas. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—American, high color; will sell or exchange for poplin. Farragut 9080.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap. silk, $9 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; satin stripe tubs, $18; immediate delivery. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

WOOLENS, &c.—To close out, job of woolens, silks, and linens; willing to sacrifice for cash. T. Bernswelg, 17 Avenue C. Orchard 4083.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESS SALESMAN with big following in city and vicinity desires connection with reliable house; excellent references. O 49 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to sell hydraulic cloth hats to the jobbing trade; salary and commission. K 233 Times Downtown.

LADIES' neckwear head cutter foreman wants position; highest reference; expert. O 79 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¼@4½ P. C. for the best names
Saturday....4¼@4½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sport Trend Good for Waistcoats.

One of the effects of the popularity of sport wear, according to a clothier, will be the increased call for fancy waistcoats. In addition to giving a dressier appearance, he explained, the vest is an article most men have found indispensable. Taking this into account, together with the fact that the manufacturers of vestings have shown praiseworthy originality in the designs and materials which they are featuring, the coming season should prove an exceptionally good one for the fancy waistcoat.

Sees Big Collars Ahead.

A suit and coat manufacturer, talking of prospects for next Fall in a style way, said yesterday one of the big features of the season will be large collars. This, he stated, will be the natural evolution of the cape idea that gained quite some headway during the latter part of the season. To offset the increased business that might be done in suits and fur capes, he said, the coat manufacturers no doubt will go in strongly for the cape effect in their creations.

Making Sport Combinations.

Women's wear manufacturers and those connected with the dress accessory branch are keenly alive to the possibilities in combinations of various sport wear articles. Handbags are now obtainable in the same cloths and designs as those in skirts and dresses. Another combination offered is that a parasol and hat to match. Other ways in which the sport idea is utilized to its utmost are in belts, neckwear, and practically every article of feminine attire.

Metal Toys Going Up.

Events of the last several weeks, presaging as they do an even wider use of metals than at present, will leave their imprint on prices that indulgent parents will pay for metal toys later in the year. Advances on steel toys of the "educational" variety are said to be general, as unwilling as the manufacturers are to make them. The lower priced ones appear to be hit even harder than the more expensive toys; that is, the percentage of increase is larger. Wooden toys that come under the "educational" head are also said to be going up in price, due to the higher cost of labor and the rise in other production expenses. Lead soldiers are also "getting theirs." Makers of some of the cheaper ones are said to be manufacturing them at no profit whatever, selling them at cost in order to hold business until better days appear.

Making Synthetic Indigo.

Herbert H. Dow of Midland, Mich., who has been on a visit to New York, told friends here that actual production of synthetic indigo at his plant, after many postponements, was now under way to the extent of 400 pounds daily. According to Mr. Dow, he will gradually increase the present output until it reaches 5,000 pounds per day, which is the maximum capacity of the Michigan plant. Mr. Dow's indigo, which is the first to be made in the United States, is 20 per cent. paste. Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's dyestuff expert, when asked yesterday what effect the operation of the Dow indigo plant might be expected to have in relieving the shortage of the synthetic product in this country, said that the maximum capacity of 5,000 pounds announced for the Michigan plant represented about one-seventh of the entire consumption of the synthetic commodity in the United States prior to the war. Dr. Norton was inclined to the belief that the demand of American industries for synthetic indigo had increased considerably since 1914.

Burlaps Open Very Quietly.

Little life was seen in the demand for burlaps in this market yesterday, reports from certain quarters indicating a total absence of buying. Prices were nominally firm on the basis of 8.15 cents for 8-ounce 40s, and 9.25 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. Stocks continue limited, in spite of the heavy January arrivals. About the only variety of goods that is in anything like a liberal supply is 10-ounce 40s, which are said to be a shade too light for use in fertilizer bags and too heavy for some other purposes. Reports of a German raider loose in the Indian Ocean and the effect on war risk insurance rates are not adding anything to the peace of mind of the local importers. It is also said that, because of further commandeering by the British Government, the only shipments of jute goods from Dundee that can be expected for some time are certain specialties.

Small Wares Show Well Attended.

The Spring session of the New York Exhibition of 5, 10, and 25 cent goods opened here yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel with an attendance of more than 100 buyers from various parts of the country and Canada. New England, the South, and the Southwest were especially well represented. The exhibition, which embraces some 12,000 items, will continue to March 2. On which time it is expected that thousands of dollars' worth of orders for small wares of various kinds will have been placed. Close to 150 exhibits are spread over the second, third, and fourth floors of the hotel, and practically every kind of moderately priced merchandise is included in the offerings. Among the leading exhibitors are Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago and the H. B. Claflin Corporation, Borden's Condensed Milk Company, and Loeb & Schoenfeld of this city. The Fall exhibition will be held here in August.

Gray Goods Demand Slackens.

Things were pretty quiet in the local gray goods market yesterday, buyers very largely assuming a watchful waiting attitude until the President should have finished his address to Congress. There was very little done on coarse goods, from all accounts, while in the printcloths trade was limited more or less to spot business on Eastern 38½-inch 64-60s at 7¾ cents and on 38½-inch 64-56s at 7¼ cents. Bids of 8½ cents for spot lots of Eastern 39-inch 68-72s failed to bring them out. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¼@38½-inch, 64-60s...7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s... 9¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s... 8¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s... 6c 38½-inch, 60-48s...6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.. 7¾c 27-inch, 64-60s...5½c

Deliveries Are Troublesome.

With Easter but a short time off, the clothiers are having more than their usual trouble in getting in deliveries of goods they need from the mills to make up into clothing. It is understood that quite a few of the mills have orders on their books which they would like to pass up through cancellations. Even though the utmost care was exercised in making prices, some of the mills, despite this precaution, have orders which they cannot turn out at a profit owing to the scarcity of yarn and its high price. Consequently, the clothiers are very diligently following up delivery inquiries and doing their utmost to get in the merchandise they have contracted for.

Worried About Glove Deliveries.

With Easter less than forty days away, with freight embargoes still in effect and with little improvement in the labor situation in sight, letters that have come to the local glove trade of late show anxiety on the part of buyers concerning delivery of the goods they have on order. Both kid and fabric gloves are being inquired about but, with Easter pretty generally accepted as the time for changing from the former to the latter, questions about deliveries of fabric gloves are especially pointed. With one of the best seasons at hand which the trade has had in some time, in spite of the added cost of the goods to retailers because of the higher price of leather, silk, labor, &c., manufacturers are reported to be making every effort to meet their obligations. Just how successful they will be appears problematical at the moment.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, wash goods, linens; 37 W. 20th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg; H. M. Sporborg, millinery; 621 B'way.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler, Thomas & Co.; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; Imperial.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Brothers; Miss F. Wieand, laces, handkerchiefs; 41 Union Square.
ANNISTON, Ala.—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.
AUBURN, N. Y.—W. B. Hislop & Co.; Geo. E. Callahan, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Murray Hill.
AUGUSTA, Ga.; J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, notions, linens, silks; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. D. Michaels, umbrellas, furnishing goods, hats, caps, women's underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks, linings, cotton goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schott, women's apparel, knit goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, crockery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; C. Herman, housefurn. goods; Grand.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"Long's"; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, men's furn. goods; 39 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery, laces, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, coats, suits, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; M. Newman, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.
BOSTON, Mass.—Ford & Cohen; B. Ford, hosiery, ribbons, hdkfs.; Prince George.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON.—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Miss Diller, misses', children's millinery; Miss Coakley, ladies' underwear; Miss Kaleski, neckwear. Basement buyers: Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. O'Brien, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Levy, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldum Co.; L. J. Storin, waists; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. H. Bader, toys; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, domestics; T. J. Healy, dress goods; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Given's; I. S. Given, coats, suits; 72 Madison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. Armstrong, house furn. goods; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks; J. Sweeney, furn. goods, hosiery; S. E. Conrad, notions, hdkfs., leather goods; 404 4th Av.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co; C. W. Zollinger, cloaks, suits, ladies', infants' wear; Miss Williamson, ladies' wear; 404 4th Av.
CANTON, Ohio—D. Zollars & Son; L. Zollars, cloaks, notions, millinery; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss B. Brennan, China, cut glass, crockery, lamps; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. Fink, women's coats, suits; A. P. Thorne, toys; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glass; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; J. Walsh, merchandise manager; H. Meyerson, laces, ribbons, notions, neckwear; Mr. Link, coats, suits; Mr. Wiggins, silks, dress goods; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—L. Baumann & Co.; H. Baumann, coats, suits; 12 East 32d.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; Mr. Langhagen, laces, neckwear, notions, jewelry, fancy goods; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsh & Co.; D. Lyons, mfg. dept.; 39 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Louis Weber & Co.; M. Kaufman, jewelry, furn. goods, men's hats; Claridge.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. J. Wiggin, prints; 66 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. E. Doty, muslin underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; L. Lauritzen, jewelry; 334 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. D. Holcombe, clothing; K. B. Miller, jewelry; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, women's waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. Tepe, misses' waists, skirts; misses', children's dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Malacek, muslin underwear; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Merchandise Co.; H. E. Greenhouse, books, stationery; T. T. Imber, lace curtains, blankets; J. E. Parker, coats, suits; 141 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Weiskopf & Co.; L. Weiskopf, millinery; Wallick.
CHICAGO—D. Komis & Co.; D. S. Komis, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mayer Bros.; J. Mayer, woolens; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. Kettlewell, ladies', misses' suits, dresses, skirts; A. Strauss, skirts; F. O. Perry, ladies' misses' dresses; 113 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; H. Meyerson, notions, laces, neckwear; 1,133 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; Miss A. Flynn, notions, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Sach & Co.; L. E. Ach, hats; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Mrs. A. M. Lawton, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats, waists; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. Lindner, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; R. A. Thompson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; G. Dessler, toys, sporting goods; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, millinery; 1,239 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; S. J. Lichtenstein, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.
DALLAS, Tex.—Barron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. I. Barron, millinery, trimmed hats; 581 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; H. Green, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; H. W. Von Maur, bargain basement, domestics, linens, white goods; 31 Union Square.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; T. H. Prothero, domestics; 20 E. 20th; Murray Hill.
DENVER—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats; 621 B'way.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; C. Gerhardt, linens; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; I. Eichelberger, domestics, blankets; 351 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; W. B. Whipple, linens, blankets; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline's; J. Alexander, millinery; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Elliott, Taylor, Woolfensen Co.; Miss E. Dorwald, petticoats, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
DETROIT, Mich.—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazelton, dress, wash goods, silks, linings; H. J. Phelps, domestics, prints, ginghams; A. H. Woodley, laces, embroideries, linens; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Emporium; Miss R. A. Fitzpatrick, waists; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; F. B. Frazier, linens; J. Gross, men's, boys' clothing, basement; 354 4th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—Silverstein & Bondy Co.; L. Traufman, notions, hosiery, books, stationery; K. McVerry, underwear; 15 E. 26th.
EDMONTON, Can.—Hudson Bay Co.; A. N. McDonald, hosiery, gloves; 200 5th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—"Long's"; W. R. Long, ready-to-wear, 1,270 B'way.
FARGO, N. Dak.—F. Holmes & Co.; J. F. Holmes, clothing; Breslin.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; M. Smith, toys; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring Dry Goods Co.; W. R. Wittenberg, notions; Miss C. Kaiterman, ladies' wear; 23 East 26th.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; J. A. Thompson, housefurnishing goods, toys, china; 23 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; F. S. Goldsmith, men's furnishings; 72 Madison.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; L. Katz, underwear; Brastell.
HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Mumm Co.; A. T. Compton, dress goods; 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. M. Guthrie, carpets; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. H. Paice, silks; 1,261 B'way.
IONA, Mich.—F. W. Stevenson Co.; C. M. Stevenson, dry goods; Park Avenue.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; W. F. Coachman, rep.; 108 Worth.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, suits; 72 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; J. G. Faulus, domestics; 43 Leonard; Gregorian.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hagar & Bro.; H. E. Musselman, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. B. Smith & Co.; B. B. Smith, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. Herpolsheimer, toys; 39 Union Square.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; H. W. Clapham, men's furn. goods, cloaks, suits; 60 Worth.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway; Wallick.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics; 404 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Avenue.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; 230 5th Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Brothers; H. Ogilvie, notions, laces, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Mailey Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 220 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; L. E. Cohen, Miss K. Penny, Mrs. E. Baldwin, millinery; E. M. Mackie, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; O. C. Herman, floor coverins; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Levy, Loeb & Co.; H. Levy, notions, furn. goods; 320 B'way.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; G. R. Gifford, notions; C. I. Smith, leather goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. Maxfield Co.; L. L. Love, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear; 258 Church; Breslin.
OMAHA, Neb.—I. L. Brandeis & Sons; J. F. Cummins, jewelry, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—M. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, dresses, skirts; 1,133 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Ottumwa Mercantile Co.; A. L. Deeds, holiday goods; 72 Leonard.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—David Harley Co.; F. H. Borden, notions, toys, jewelry; Breslin.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. K. McShane, jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; B. Blauner, coats, suits; Mr. Dorfman, millinery; 15 E. 20th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Einhorn, coats, suits; Mr. Spero, coats, suits, dresses, children's coats, basement; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Perlberg & Cooper; S. Cooper, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Room 700.
PHILADELPHIA—Moshkowitz & Teitlebaum; I. Teitlebaum, dresses; 1,270 Broadway; Room 709.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA.—"Blauner's"; Miss E. Schenck, skirts; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman Co.; J. F. Dittman, piece goods; 2 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; C. C. McCabe, notions, ribbons, neckwear; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Cohen

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, March 12th, 1917.
E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., February 21, 1917.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM OPPENHEIM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 12 noon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to all the chattel, fixtures, material, road building machinery and appliances belonging to the bankrupt, now situated in Sullivan County, New York.
HENRY W. POLLOCK, Trustee,
A. A. KOTZEN, 51 Chambers Street, New York, and
JOHN D. LYONS, Monticello, N. Y., Attorney for Trustee

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GLOBE BARBER FIXTURE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 228-230 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of sundry barber supplies, including washstands, barber chairs, safety razors and strops, manicuring table and chairs, chiropodist chairs, sterilizers, barber poles, furniture, fixtures, etc.
J. FRED ALSGOOD, Receiver,
HOWARD H. NIEMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY KENDLER, individually and trading as FLATIRON SAMPLE CLOTHES SHOP COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gentlemen's clothing, overcoats, suits, machines, formes, pressing plant, mirrors, fixtures, etc.
PERCIVAL WILDS, Receiver.
HERMAN G. RABINOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTHSCHILD COMPANY, In the matter of Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of knitting, ruching, collar stiffening, plated jewelry, etc.
CHARLES H. GRIFFITHS, Receiver.
ALBERT N. RAPHAEL, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Liberty Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 24,241.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL D. LEVY, JOS. H. LEVY and ABRAHAM LEVY, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of JOS. H. LEVY & SONS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Samuel D. Levy, Jos. H. Levy and Abraham Levy, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of Jos. H. Levy & Sons, are hereby given notice that on February 24, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, February 26, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK E. THOMPSON and another, Bankrupts.—No. 24,162.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. PAGANI, Bankrupt. Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1917, the above named was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305 Woolworth Building, City and County of New York on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 26, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,167.—In Bankruptcy.—ELY J. RIESER, doing business under the firm name of ELY J. RIESER & CO., Bankrupt.
ELY J. RIESER, doing business under the firm name of Ely J. Rieser & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 8, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,223.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES W. HOLTZ, Bankrupt.—Creditors of said Charles W. Holtz are hereby given notice that on February 20, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, March 9, 1917 at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, February 26, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,226.—In Bankruptcy.—AUSTIN VICKERS, Bankrupt.
Austin Vickers was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 8, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,239.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY OLAY JACKSON, Bankrupt.
Henry Clay Jackson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 23, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 8, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24,188.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Joseph Schwartz of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County and State of New York, and District aforesaid:
Notice is given that IVAN ISENBERG, the bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and all parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PARTITION.—SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New York, County of New York.—FRANK E. THOMPSON and another, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS G. THOMPSON and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the above-entitled action on the 3rd day of February, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on the day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant 66 feet 8 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the westerly side of East 128th Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue running thence westerly and parallel with 128th Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall, 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, 16 feet 8 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 128th Street and partly through the centre of a party wall, 100 feet to Third Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Third Avenue, 16 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.
The said premises are sold subject to a mortgage on which there remains unpaid Forty-five hundred ($4,500) dollars of principal and interest, held by the Empire City Savings Bank; subject to rights of present tenants; subject to any state of facts that an accurate survey would show, and subject to party wall agreement recorded in Liber 488 of Conveyances, at Page 379.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,556 Third Avenue:

Dated New York, February 5th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. DIXON, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs. ANDREW H. A. THOMPSON, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Thompson and others. SAMUEL BITTERMAN, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Blumenthal.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The volume of business in the wheat market was small and prices moved within a narrow range, closing ¼@⅜c net lower. The visible supply of domestic wheat showed a decrease for the week of 1,718,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,121,000 last year, while the total visible in North America decreased 4,094,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 2,226,000 a year ago. Shipments from all exporting countries for the week were 6,884,000 bushels, against 8,295,000 last week and 13,532,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter sold at $2.06¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.16¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.13¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.76¼	$1.77⅝	$1.77¼	$1.78⅝	$1.09
July	1.52¼	1.51	1.51⅛	1.51⅝	1.06¼
September	1.40⅛	1.39⅝	1.39½	1.39⅞	..

CORN.

The corn market developed little new feature, but was heavy, closing with net losses of ⅛c to ⅜c. The visible supply showed an increase of 122,000 bushels, which compared with an increase of 2,275,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.10½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.01⅛	1.00¼	1.00⅝	1.01⅛	.73⅝
July	1.00¼	.99⅝	.99⅝	1.00⅛	.72¼

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively quiet and price changes were narrow and unimportant. The visible supply decreased 1,105,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 229,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 77¢; No. 2 white, 77¢; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76½c; fancy clipped white, 77@79c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57¼	56⅝	56⅞	57	42⅝
July	55	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again made new high records, with buying by strong interests prompted by the pronounced strength in the hog position. The volume of business was not very large, but offers were small, and the trade was not disposed to favor the short side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 63,000; estimated for Tuesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	17.90	17.75	17.87	17.67	10.35
July	17.90	17.80	17.82	17.70	10.52
Ribs—					
May	16.62	16.42	16.60	16.42	11.87
July	16.70	16.50	16.65	16.47	11.50
Pork—					
May	31.10	30.97	31.00	30.80	20.40
July	30.40	30.15	30.30	30.05	20.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active and prices showed pronounced strength. Early in the day the market worked up 18@22 points on buying by strong Western interests based on the further advance in lard and on covering. Final quotations were 11@18 points net higher.
Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.68	12.68
March	12.77	12.65	12.69@12.76	12.58
April	12.73	12.73	12.66@12.75	12.52
May	12.74	12.62	12.64@12.66	12.52
June	12.72	12.72	12.64@12.68	12.52
July	12.74	12.65	12.64@12.66	12.53
August	12.75	12.66	12.67@12.69	12.56
September	12.71	12.65	12.66@12.67	12.53

SUGAR.

After opening irregular, 2 points lower to 15 points higher, trading in sugar futures became very active and strong, prices at one time showing net gains of over 31 points. The fact that crop estimates were also reported some 500,000 tons, due to the political troubles in Cuba, with reports that many laborers were leaving the fields, caused sentiment to become bullish, and final prices showed net gains of 21 to 28 points, with sales of 24,000 tons. Cuban interests were heavy buyers throughout the day.
Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	4.30@4.40	4.07
March	4.37	4.05	4.30@4.32	4.07
April	4.35	4.10	4.32@4.34	4.11
June	4.44	4.18	4.37@4.38	4.15
July	4.48	4.23	4.37@4.39	4.16
August	4.51	4.31	4.41@4.43	4.17
September	4.51	4.35	4.42@4.44	4.18
October	4.51	4.35	4.43@4.45	4.20
November	4.25	4.25	4.33@4.35	4.08
December	..	..	4.23@4.26	3.95
The firmness in raws and futures had no			4.13@4.17	3.90

effect on refined, and prices were unchanged at 7@8c for fine granulated. There was a little inquiry reported, but business was light.
Sales of Cuban raw sugar, prompt clearance, at 4c cost and freight basis, equal to 5.02c duty paid, the market firmed up and offerings became scarce. These sales were reported: 14,000 bags Cubas, prompt clearance, at 4c cost and freight; 5,000 Santo Domingos, afloat, at 4c cost, insurance, and freight; 16,000 Porto Ricos, in port, at 4.89c cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, and 10,000 bags Porto Ricos, March shipment, at the same price. Quotations were nominally unchanged, but in sellers' favor. Centrifugal, 5.02c; molasses, 4.15c; cost and freight, 4c.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steadier yesterday. The heavy liquidation and sharp decline of late last week appeared to have left it in a firmer technical position, and when recent sellers found that less long coffee was coming out they showed a disposition to cover, although there was still much nervousness over the prospects for a restricted European outlet. The market opened at a further decline of 2 to 8 points, and closed net 3 points lower to 8 points higher. Sales were estimated at 82,000 bags.
The local spot market was quoted on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	7.65@7.66	7.65
March	7.65	7.59	7.63@7.66	7.65
April	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.71
May	7.82	7.75	7.82@7.83	7.79
June	....	....	7.87@7.88	7.85
July	7.94	7.84	7.93@7.94	7.92
August	....	....	7.99@8.00	7.99
September	8.07	7.99	8.05@8.06	8.07
October	....	....	8.09@8.10	8.11
November	....	....	8.13@8.15	8.15
December	8.17	8.09	8.16@8.17	8.18
January	8.16	8.16	8.20@8.21	8.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,892 packages. A good deal of stock was carried over from last week, and, with quite large fresh receipts, including a good many delayed goods, the market developed further weakness. There was some urgency to sell, and buyers did not respond very well. Prices for most grades of creamery are about ¾c lower, and the weakness extends to ladles and packing stock as well. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, firsts, 42@42½c; extras, 92-score, 41½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38@41c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 36@37½c; thirds, 35@35½c; state dairy, finest, 42@42½c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41@41½c; firsts, 38½@40c; seconds, 36@38c; creamery held, higher than extras, 39c; extras, 38½@38½c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35½@36½c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@39½c; common to fair, 30@37½c; renovated, extras, 34c; firsts, 32@33c, lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 26½@27½c.
EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,937 cases. Some late deliveries of fresh gathered eggs on Saturday afternoon had to be carried over, although receivers were willing to shade prices in the effort to move them. There were fairly liberal supplies coming in, receipts being doubtless in excess of the quantity posted, since many lots are coming in by express. Morning Exchange sales ranged from 39½@40c, and that range fairly covered the moderate trading reported up to noon. But later there was further decline, with afternoon sales mostly at 38@38½c. Nearby white eggs are still in very moderate supply; there is much delay in the delivery of stock due to storms, and prices have not declined in proportion to the drop in Western eggs. Only a small proportion, however, is good enough to reach our quotation; many lots of very good quality are offering at 41@43c. Some fairly heavy receipts of California whites are selling chiefly at 40@40c, occasionally a shade higher, but a few white eggs from other Western sections command slightly higher prices. Fresh gathered, firsts, 38@38½c; extra firsts, 39c; seconds and lower grades, 37@37½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, Western, mixed colors, firsts still much nervousness over the prospects for a restricted European outlet. The market opened at a further decline of 2 to 8 points, and closed net 3 points lower to 8 points higher. Sales were estimated at 82,000 bags.
The local spot market was quoted on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	7.65@7.66	7.65
March	7.65	7.59	7.63@7.66	7.65
April	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.71
May	7.82	7.75	7.82@7.83	7.79
June	....	....	7.87@7.88	7.85
July	7.94	7.84	7.93@7.94	7.92
August	....	....	7.99@8.00	7.99
September	8.07	7.99	8.05@8.06	8.07
October	....	....	8.09@8.10	8.11
November	....	....	8.13@8.15	8.15
December	8.17	8.09	8.16@8.17	8.18
January	8.16	8.16	8.20@8.21	8.22

BUSINESS NOTES.

John Butler of George Borgfeldt & Co. of this city has been elected to the Board of Directors of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade for a term of two years.
The account of the Harris Company, San Bernardino, Cal., is now being handled by Alfred Farrell, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Manhattan furnished two good deals yesterday, aggregating properties valued at nearly $700,000, the larger of the two transactions involved the purchase by Thomas Rees of the three five-story apartment houses at 362 to 370 Wadsworth Avenue, being close to the 191st Street subway station. The houses cover plots of 56.4 by 98 each and are fully rented, showing an annual rent roll of about $33,000. They were recently completed by the S. B. Building Company, the seller, which acquired the land in January, 1916.
In part payment Mr. Rees gave the six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 172d Street, 94.6 by 125, being fully tenanted and showing a total rental of about $90,000. The four houses in the deal represented a value of over $500,000. I. Strunsky and Charles E. Kohler were the brokers in the deal.
The second upper west side transaction involved the sale by the Henry Morgenthau Company, Robert E. Simon, President, of the one-story business building at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 191st Street, covering a plot 100 by 100. It was completed a few months ago and is practically all rented, being close to the 191st Street subway station. The property has been held at $165,000.
Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the sale, which was a cash transaction.

L. C. Ledyard, Jr., Enlarges Seventy-fourth Street Plot.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., is reported to have been the purchaser of the two four-story private dwellings at 36 and 38 East Seventy-fourth Street, sold by Charles MacVeagh. They cover a combined plot of 45 by 152.2, adjoining the house at No. 40, purchased by Mr. Ledyard from the same buyer last November. The three plots give him a frontage of 65 feet between Madison and Park Avenues.

N. Y. Central Buys on West Side.

The New York Central Railroad Company has purchased from Catharine A. Tone the block front on the west side of Twelfth Avenue, running from 133d to 134th Street, and running back on both streets to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.
Three two-story brick business buildings occupy a portion of the plot. The Duff & Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Beth Israel and St. Vincent's Hospitals Increase Holdings.

St. Vincent's Hospital has secured title to the property at 11 Seventh Avenue from the estate of John F. Huse and now controls the entire block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue from Eleventh Street to Twelfth Street, its holdings extending back for a distance of 121.5 feet on Twelfth Street and 268.10 feet on Eleventh Street.
Beth Israel Hospital has purchased the property at 17 Livingston Place, fronting 25 feet on Livingston Place and 120 feet on Seventeenth Street. This plot adjoins the property held by the hospital, and will enable the Directors to proceed at once with the erection of a new hospital, which it is estimated will cost about $1,000,000.

Bell Estate Buyer of 324 Fifth Avenue.

The estate of Mary Bell, owner of the Reed & Barton Building, on the northwest corner of Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, is the buyer of the adjoining property at 324 Fifth Avenue.

General Schuyler Estate, Held at $300,000, Sold to C. E. Danforth.

The General Schuyler property at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson has been sold by the Schuyler estate to C. E. Danforth of Manhattan.
This property, which was held at $300,000, was considered one of the finest on the lower Hudson. It consists of about seventy acres of land adjoining the Ardsley Club on the north. About forty acres are beautifully parked and the balance is farm land. On the property is an old mansion built by a son of General Alexander Hamilton in 1835, which is a fine example of Colonial architecture. Nichols & Hobbie negotiated the sale.

Pennsylvania Railroad Buys Twenty-six Acres on Hackensack Meadows.

To enlarge its freight yards at Kearny, N. J., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased a tract of about twenty-six acres lying along its present right of way. The property begins at the Hackensack River in the township of Kearny, and runs west as far as the Trexler lumber yards. It adjoins the Pennsylvania Company's yards in Kearny, and will be improved for additional freight-handling facilities, which will give increased freight facilities to the industries located on the meadows at this point, among which are Trexler Lumber Company, Terry & Tench, Foundation Company, Snare & Triest, Indian Refining Company, Newark Plaster Company, C. W. H. Carter, Inc., and North American Copper.
The property was purchased from the Newark Factory Sites, Inc. Joseph P. Day was the broker.

Tenement Sales.

Leon S. Altmayer and Volzing & Sons, Inc., sold to a client the five-story double flat 68 West 133d Street, just east of Lenox Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.
Ernest N. Adler sold for Isaac Hecht to Frederick W. Wredern 521 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100.8.

Bronx Sales.

A. D. Phelps & Damiana sold for M. McCoy 10 East Kingsbridge Road, a dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 90, to the McAllen Real Estate Corporation. The same brokers also sold 2,496 Elm Place, a two-family house, to the McAllen Realty Company.
Anthony H. Stein and another, executors, sold to John D. Hinchcliffe a lot 24.1 by 58.11 by irregular, on the north side of 172d Street, 80 feet west of Walton Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Isaac Levin purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 954 to 964 Marcy Avenue, a moving picture theatre with stores, on a plot 77 by 115 by 51 by 120. The seller secured the property last week in a trade with Stephen Hoff. Mr. Brown has also resold to Walter Lahm two plots, one on the corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, 90 by 100 by 118 by 107, and the other, on corner of Ninety-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 117 by 114 by 86 by 109. Both of these plots were acquired recently in an exchange with the Ceri Realty Company.

New Jersey.

The Woodward Realty Company sold to Andrew P. Jaeger 23 and 25 Jones Street, near the Summit Avenue station, Jersey City, a four-story brick, twenty-family apartment house, on a plot 46 by 100. The buyer gave in part payment 524 and 526 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, two three-story brick store buildings, on a plot 68 by 112.
Duncan T. Roberts sold to the American Type Founders Company of Jersey City a plot 125 by 100, adjoining its plant, located on the northwest corner of Monitor and Maple Streets, at Jersey City.
The Goldschmidt Thermit Company bought at Jersey City, from James O. Moody and Jennie M. Frost, fifteen lots, seven on the south side of Johnson Avenue and eight on the north side of Bishop Street, adjoining its present factory.
W. H. Parsons sold for Addie R. Lambie, in Upper Montclair, to an investor, 301 and 305 North Mountain Avenue, a twelve-room dwelling, on a plot 60 by 150; also 145 Bellevue Avenue and 401 Park Street, nine-room dwellings, on lots 60 by 150.

Westchester County.

J. P. Hallman of New York City has purchased through the agency of Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., the home of James McHugh, at Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y. The house is of Dutch Colonial type of architecture, and there are four master bedrooms and two servants' rooms. The plot is 80 by 150.
The Godfrey Farm Company, Robert E. Farley President, has sold to the Day Syndicate a plot at the corner of Gedney Esplanade and Littlejohn Place, White Plains.
Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with George Howe, have sold for Mrs. Louis P. Gunning her property on the corner of Oxford and Cambridge Roads, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Charles E. Birge.

New Yorker Buys Connecticut Estate.

H. W. Gray, a New York City publisher, has purchased from Miss Rosalie C. Goodman and Miss Lillian Goodman a large waterfront estate on the Neck Road, Old Lyme, Connecticut, known as the Robert Hall place. There are about 120 acres, with nearly a mile frontage on the Connecticut River. The main house was built about 150 years ago and is in excellent condition. John Crawford negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Lewis B. Preston has leased a store at 487 Broadway, corner of Broome Street, to Sampson & Raber.
The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 130 Greene Street to the Hatters' Fur Exchange.
M. & L. Isaacs have leased half a floor in the Albemarle Building, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, to the Holeproof Hosiery Company.
Henry Hof has leased for the estate of Mary Lysaght the store at 590 Third Avenue to Andrew Davey for a grocery store.
Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased for M. E. Sterne the store at 90 East Tenth Street to L. R. Engleman.

Loan Placed.

Quilan & Leland have placed for the Seco Realty Corporation a loan of $100,000, at 4½ per cent., for five years, on the new five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 174th Street.

Realty Notes.

There will be a public hearing this afternoon before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly in Albany on the proposed amendments to the Torrens system of title registration.
The February meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade will be held at the Bronx Hotel, 137th Street and Third Avenue, Wednesday evening.
The Jerry Johnson Jr. Company will sell nine Coney Island lots near Sea Gate today at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 263, n s, 50.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25.3x87.7, five-story front and two-story rear tenements; J. F. Bonner against Louie London et al.; McClure & P. attorneys; due on judgment, $24,819.54; taxes, &c., $2,331.38; to the plaintiff for $25,000.
By Samuel Marx.
127th St, 43, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.4x100, three-story frame dwelling; Frank Wanier against E. W. Knickerbocker et al.; A. W. Thomson, attorney; due on judgment, $8,810.47; taxes, &c., $516.82; to the plaintiff for $7,000.
5th Av, 2,212 to 2,219, s e corner of 135th St, 99.11x50, five-story flat with stores; Morris, individually and as executor, &c., against Monson Taylor, Inc., K. H., attorneys; due on judgment, $7,743.15; taxes, &c., $2,972; prior mtg $25,000; to the plaintiff for $25,000.
By Charles A. Berriar.
55th St, 22-24, e s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, three-story front and two-story rear houses; German Savings Bank against Kress, individually and as administrator, &c.; Amend & A., attorneys; due on judgment, &c., $324.92; taxes, &c., $324.92; to the plaintiff for $9,800.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.
Willis Av, 165, n w corner of 135th St, 25x100, five-story tenement; Jonathan Friedmann against Aaron Frankiin et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; due on judgment, $4,774.02; taxes, &c., $768.20; to J. L. Friedmann for $20,500.
Walton Av, 2,308, e s, 97 ft n of 183d St, 25x98, three-story frame house; E. S. Wolf against H. S. Reiner and another; H. H. Kramer, attorney; due on judgment, $1,816.10; taxes, &c., $90.53; prior mtg $2,800; to the plaintiff for $3,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.
76th St, 23 West, to a four-story dwelling; C. Hirschhorn, 23 West 76th St, architects; cost, $5,000.
Taylor Law, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $5,000.
Wall St, 109 and 111, to a four-story office building; F. A. Schermerhorn et al., 101 University Place, owners; E. Levy, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,681; Siegel & Hoffman against Hanover Mortgage Co. and Halidon Court, Inc., owners, renewal.
FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner 178d St, 99.5x151.6; Cheesman & Elliot against One Seventy-Two Building Co., Inc., owner; 73D ST, 213 East; Samuel Meslin et al against Jakob Herskovitz, owner and contractor $77
80TH ST, 530 to 534 East; Joseph Cohen against Penrose Realty Co.; A. Schwoerer Construction Co., Inc., and Reed Realty Co., owners and contractors $65
173D ST, 550 West; L. S. Fischl's Sons, Inc., against Caroline F. Takamine, owner; Frederick Pollak, contractor $40
136TH ST, 343 and 345 East; William Schmidt against John R. Slattery, owner; against Henry M. Weill and H. M. Weill, lessees; Silverson Contracting Co., and Ralph Catino, contractors, renewal $400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

38TH ST, 24 East; Mayer Schnee against estate of Mary E. Sheldon et al, Nov. 6, 1916 ..... $226
SAME PROPERTY; M. R. Flooring Co. against Mary R. Sheldon et al, Nov. 3, 1916. $356

LIS PENDENS.
Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 158, and Canal St, 30; J. Henry Alexandre et al. against Fannie Seldin et al., executrix of mortgage; attorney, R. L. Brown.
HUDSON ST, 641; William H. Sage, trustee, against Lillie Lowenstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Schoonmaker.
LEWIS ST, 7 and 9; New York Trust Co. against Israel Krasner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.
NASSAU ST, w s, 34.9 ft n of Ann St, 25x 70; Norman S. Riesenfeld against Charles W. Russell et al., specific performance; attorney, H. S. Mansfield.
THOMPSON ST, 99; Sabina Feroncini against George Lanzer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Lanzer.
1ST AV, e s, 38.1 ft s of 25th St, 18x62; 1st Av, e s, 20.3 ft s of 25th St, 18x62; 25th St, s e corner of 1st Av, 61.4x20.3, and 82d St, 312 West; John F. Munn et al. against Isaac Stelgerwald et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jackson & Fleischmann.
27TH ST, 235 East; August Ruff against Rosemont Rosendorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Ruff.
39TH ST, s s, 76.8 ft e of Broadway, 75x98.9; Walter Rosenberg against Oscar Oestreicher et al., action to debar claim, &c.; attorney, Wilzin.
44TH ST, 147 WEST; P. & G. Tilling and Contracting Co., Inc., against Warren Leahanic's Sons et al.; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, B. Flaishnick.
92D ST, n s, 134 ft e of 1st Av, 45x100; Henry E. Jones against Preston A. Vought et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
115TH, 235 West; Julia E. Cameron against George H. Christie et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, e s, 100 ft s of Dater St, 50x100; Frederick Schnaufer against Joseph Theiss et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Hammer.
GAMBRELL ST, e s, 203.4 ft e of Marion Av, 50x106.11; Nellie Creeden against Ellen M. Spillane et al., partition suit; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.
LOTS 188 and 189, map of 360 lots owned by Hunts Point Realty Co.; Grant Squire, executor, against Francis B. Knight, Rider; attorney, J. M.
LOT 52, map of property of N. Y. Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co.; Josephina Pellegrini against Mattia Romita et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Neier & Neier.
140TH ST, s s, at intersection of e s of 3d Av, 76, 21.6x125; William G. De Lamater against Ellen M. Duncan Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. H. Bergstead.
166TH ST, n w corner of Washington Av, 42.7x91.11; Rockland Realty Co. against Anna Wachsman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the same is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court, at which all persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FORSYTH ST, 141, w s, 24x100, Ella Mack to 141 Forsyth St. Co., 309 Broadway, Feb. 24; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

FORSYTH ST, 143, w s, 24x100, same to 143 Forsyth St. Co., all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, same.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 82-84, e s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x65.7, N. Y. & Westchester Suburban Land Co. to Sophie Levin, 119 West 71st St., mtg $25,625, all liens, Feb. 15; attorneys, Hillquit & Levine, 30 Church St...$100

CAMMEL ST, 36-36½, e s, 25 ft n of Monroe St, 27.9x65.2, Mark S. Yackes to Abr. Katz, 140 Broome St., ½ r. t. & l., all liens, Feb. 24; attorneys, Oldney, H. & S., 302 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 11, e s, 94.6 ft n of 11th St, 20x19.11x irregular, Lorin B. Huse et al, heirs, &c., of John F. Huse, to the St. Vincent Hospital of the City of New York, 153 West 11th St, ¾ part, all title, Feb. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, Caroline L. Huse, by Lorin B. and Emma L. Huse, as comm., to same, ¼ part, all title, b. and s., Feb. 21; attorney, same.....$5,000

8TH AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 42d St, 20x62; John Walter to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, mtg $48,150, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$250

11TH AV, 434, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Mary J. Calhoun and another, executrices of James Rowan, to Philip Stevenson, Hempstead, L. I., all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

16TH ST, 425, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x91.9, Ella Mack to 347 West 16th Street Co., 309 Broadway, all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.5, Mitchell B. Bernstein to Kate Blank, 1,130 Franklin Av., Bronx, mtg $150,000, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.5, Kate Blank to Mitchell B. Bernstein, 88 Central Park West, mtg $130,000, Feb. 26; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 208 Broadway.....$100

61ST ST, 204 West, s s, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.6, foreclosure; Theodore M. Riehle, referee, to Frederick Reifel, 1,358 Stebbins Av., Bronx, mtg $10,500, Feb. 24; attorney, John J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway.....$1,350

96TH ST, 152 and 154 West, s s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 17, 1917; Marcel Levy, referee, to the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 37 Wall St, Feb. 23; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$30,000

106TH ST, 225 East, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 7; Henry W. Newburger, referee, to George C. Kobbe, 108 East 82d St, Feb. 7; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St.....$10,000

115TH ST, 8 West, s s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Bonner Realty Corporation to Runyon S. Baldwin, 146 East 49th St, mtg $18,000, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, 128 West, s s, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Lydia Lange to Jos. Levy, on the premises, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 427 East, n s, 804.7 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100; Harry Whelan to Hudson P. Cons Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, all liens, Feb. 23.....$1

127TH ST, 48 West, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100, foreclosure Feb. 26; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee, to Frank Wanier, 120 West 126th St, Feb. 26; attorney, A. W. Ransom, 35 Nassau St.....$7,000

173D ST, n s, 163 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100, Sigmund Wachsmann to Sallie W. Wachsmann, 319 West 100th St., mtg $7,500, all liens, b. & s., Feb. 23; attorney, David Steckler, 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

LOT 141, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Emma Price to George Price, 1,011 East 178th St, Dec. 7, 1912; attorney, B. Trapnell, 170 Broadway.....$100

LOT 104 and s. ½ of Lot 105, map of Century Investing Co.; Frank E. Linck to Westchester Trust Co., trustee, 21 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $21,000, Feb. 19; attorneys, Remsen & P., 60 Wall St.....$100

RICHARDSON AV, e s, being Lot 24, map of South Washingtonville, 40x125; Margaret Fox to Delia Fox, 17 East 95th St, mtg $7,500, Dec. 4, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Delia Fox to August Faust, 376 East 150th St, mtg $6,500, Feb. 24; same attorney.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,020, s e corner of 165th St, 77.8x20; Fanne Faber to Elias Lifschitz, 150 West 62d St, mtg $5,275, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

158TH ST, 727 East, 87.6x100; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Thomas Mulligan, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, Feb. 20; attorney, Max Mayer, 120 Broadway.....$6,000

172D ST, n s, 80.6 ft w of Walton Av, irregular, n e 24.1 x n w 25 x s w 58.11 x.....Anthony H. Stein and another, executors, to John D. Hinchcliffe, 312 18th Av, Paterson, N. J.; attorney, L. V. Hinchcliffe, 150 Market St, Paterson, N. J.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 77th St, 112.2x115, Feb. 26; The Crawford-Bradley Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, 5 years; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$50,000

BANK ST, s s, 103 ft w of 4th St, 22.1x75, Jan. 6; Susan L. Wiley to William T. Erickson, 57 West 10th St., due Jan. 5, 1920, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Maurice Hotchner, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1,000

LEWIS ST, w s, 20 ft n of Stanton St, 40x100, Feb. 15; Ehrl Realty V., and Katharine D. O'Brien to Eugenia K. Davis, Jericho, L. I., due Feb. 26, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

PARK AV, s w corner 128th St, 99.11x80, 1-3 part, Feb. 24; William H. Rabell to Charles F. Rabell, 222 Riverside Drive, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Burlock & Rabell, 88 Park Row.....$1,500

THOMPSON ST, 58, e s, 18.9x94, all title, Sept. 22, 1916; Nicola Galgano to Domenico D'Esopo, 33 Ellis St, Hartford, Conn., installments 6 months, interest as per bond; address Salvator D'Esopo, 902 Main St., Hartford, Conn.....$2,500

3D AV, 1,368-70, w s, 25.8 and 44.9 ft s of 79th St, 2 lots, each 19.1x80, 2 mtgs, each $10,000, Feb. 26; Catharine A. Maley (McGlynn) and Benjamin H. McGlynn to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$20,000

90TH ST, 508 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, Feb. 26; Mary M., wife of Hugh L. Kelly, (Morrow,) devisee of Thomas Morrow, to New York Title and Mortgage Company, 135 Broadway; 3 years, 6% p. c..$8,000

87TH ST, 563 West, n s, 50 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x100.5x irregular, Feb. 19; Katharine F. Reynard to Edward Ashforth and another, Lincolndale, N. Y., trustees, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

90TH ST, 225 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.5, Feb. 26; Harriet Phillips to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 9 Madison Av.....$15,000

105TH ST, s s, 128 ft e of 3d Av, 36x100.9, Feb. 24; Max Eigen to Samuel Shein, 174 Broome St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, George Eichhorn, 309 Broadway.....$2,500

115TH ST, 128 West, s s, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, Feb. 26; Joseph Levy to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$8,500

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, 2,020, s e corner of 165th St, 870 East, 20x77.8; Elias Lifshitz to Fanne Faber, 870 East 165th St, Feb. 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$350

158TH ST, n s, 142 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x101.7; Thomas Reddy to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Feb. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

MULBERRY ST, 127, corner store and part of basement; David Baum to Joseph Russo, 73 Mott St, 4 years and 3 months from Feb. 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 39 Nassau St.....$1,500

PITT ST, 28, all; Annie Goldstein to Annie Fleisher, 141 Attorney St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1917, 2 years' renewal; attorney, Isidor Ehrman, 41 Park Row.....$2,734

STANTON ST, 210, all; Annie Goldstein to Annie Fleisher, 141 Attorney St, 3 years from Nov. 5, 1917, 2 years' renewal; attorney, Isidor Ehrman, 41 Park Row.....$3,700

4TH ST, 308 East, all; Louis Shulsky to Israel Altman and another, firm of Israel Altman & Co., 37-39 Avenue B, 10 years from May 1, 1917.....$2,700

56TH ST, 314 West, all; Jennie E. Mattison to Guerin Blanc, on premises, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, F. E. Guisiin, 220 West 42d St.....$1,700

76TH ST, 50 West, all; Abr. Goldsmith to Benedict Erstein, 271 Central Park West, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway.....$2,200

Bronx.

172D ST, 485 East, corner apartment on second floor; L. & S. Construction Co. to A. A. Goss, 485 East 172d St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Heymfeld & W., 27 William St.....$360

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

Unmatched Value; $3,500, Easy Terms,
and $5,000 1st Mortgage buys this
Picturesque All Year Home Near Water
Grounds 100 by 200 Ft.; Fine Trees. Convenient Commutation to N. Y. City. Ex. Service.

A beautiful home of 10 rooms, 3 baths; huge living room with open fireplace. Has every convenience, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, steam heat. Select neighbors, golf, country club, all sports—skating, ice boating, etc.

It is a fact that this property cannot be duplicated anywhere near New York at less than $10,000. There are many reasons why I can undersell any other high-class property. Call for floor plans and photos other houses.

F. B. WELLS,
170 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

On the Connecticut River, only 95 miles from New York, is a 950-acre tract of high land with a railroad siding, an 800-foot wharf and a mile of navigable waterfront. New York boats will stop daily. There's a 55-room Club House and 12 cottages to house several hundred people immediately. Particularly desirable for munitions, aeroplanes and other war equipment. Isolation, yet accessible. Water and rail transportation. City within four miles; 500,000 people within 25 miles. Long Island Sound 20 miles down the river. Price $90,000.

A substantial discount will be made if property is to be used for purposes advantageous to the United States Government.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-Day
at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
Special Sales Day
AUCTION SALE OF
Private Dwellings
Tenements
Business Buildings
Vacant Property
'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.
'Phone 144—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.

Sale of Nitrate Lands in Chile.

The Government of Chile has decided upon the sale at public auction, to be held on the 16th of next April, of the following lots containing the following number of metric quintales, (1 metric quintal equals 100 kilograms), at the minimum price, in gold at 18 pence, per metric quintal indicated:

"Condor," 858946 metric quintales, at 30 cent; "Aureas," 1018781 metric quintales, at 15 cent; "Cebadapol," 206106, at 10 cent; "Santa Lucia," lot A, 2546542, at 25 cent; lot B, 2151440, at 25 cent; "Pan de Azucar," lot A, 1609343, at 20 cent; lot B, 1582354, at 20 cent; "Pena Grande," lot A, 2774402, at 25 cent; lot B, 266968, at 25 cent; lot C, 2825411, at 25 cent; "Santa Laura, de Wendel," lot A, 3061969, at 25 cent; lot B, 3210405, at 30 cent; lot C 2989203, at 25 cent; lot D, 2935718, at 20 cent; lot E, 1905492, at 10 cent; "Demasias de San Remijio," 4000, at 55 cent; and "Demasias de Barcelona," 27300, at 55 cent.

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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EAST 68TH STREET
between
Madison and Park Aves.
A Fine 5-Story
American Basement House
5 Masters' Rooms
6 Servants' Rooms
4 Bathrooms
Electric Elevator
All in perfect order, built to order for the present owner about 6 years ago. Now in the market at an attractive price. Full particulars on request.
Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.
Private House Department
10 East 33d St., Phone 1100 Murray Hill.

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FOR SALE OR RENT
AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL
A beautiful estate; up-to-date 12-room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St. Rent $2,500. Brokers protected.
S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

There May Be Another House as Good as This—
Solid oak paneled dining room walls and ceiling; two baths, last word in appointments; several open fireplaces; 9 rooms; bird's-eye maple trim on second floor; tiled floor and walls in kitchen; closets galore; beautifully decorated, and, of course, hot water heat; electric light; parquet floors—
But We Have Yet to See It
364 Sterling Place, near Main entrance Prospect Park. Close to 2 stations of the new Eastern Parkway Subway.
Open Sunday.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

BARGAINS!
Beautiful one-family homes of six to ten rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus porch, lawn and garden. Some with garages. Little cash, easy terms. Illustrated list mailed on request, or come today.
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24 minutes on Sea Beach Sub. Pearl Row to 22nd Ave.

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Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 rooms, for sale on rent-money terms.
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For Sale, 4,212,000 square feet, near electric cars, twenty minutes from the center, the best location for residence or manufacturing, at 14½c. a foot, very little cash. The buyer can make a large profit on this bargain; title guaranteed.
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DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

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WANTED
Owner to build 5 or 6 story garage on plot about 40x100, east side, 34th to 35th Sts. First-class tenant. Cash security given.
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Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate.
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Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.
(Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

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COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, ESTATES
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections
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FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
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SEVEN ACRES, modern dwelling, 6 baths; cottage, garage, stable, other buildings; excellent location, near station; 40 minutes Grand Central. Further details,
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For sale or rent; splendid 8-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 150x112; high elevation; price and terms reasonable.
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Trains Now Running
through the heart of Long Island City; five-cent fare to all parts of the city. Half an hour closer than the Bronx. Twelve minutes from Grand Central subway station to Broadway station, and fifteen minutes to Ditmars Avenue.
4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price one-half one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.
2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.
Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.
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Handsome Furnished Bungalow
5 rooms and bath; all large, airy rooms, with best modern improvements; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c., ready to occupy; beautiful garden plot 90x100; hedge; new garage for one car; fine, restricted neighborhood; neat, private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to New York City; owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

$10 LOTS
In large, thriving town, hour out; high, healthy location; best section for home site or investment; just the place to build small house and have poultry and truck farming; title guaranteed; only $2 down and $1 monthly. Tickets to visit. Write or call.
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At Huntington, 7 acres farm land, deep, rich soil, with building lot possibilities. Convenient to trolley and village. Only $300 per acre—easy terms. Owner guarantees title, acreage and profits. Write for full particulars.
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House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, bank, stores, schools; hour out; only $1400 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL FARM, $1,800
Complete, with good house and outbuilding; just the place for small family wanting year round home, having enough ground for vegetables, berries, and chickens; in large town where there is demand for eggs and poultry; near station, harbor, and trolley; reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

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Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage, Long Island Sound; beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; orchard, doubl highway frontage, $150 acre, terms. Bargains everywhere.
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NYACK, N.Y. For sale to close an estate, a large gray stone mansion; garage, stable and quarters for chauffeur. About four acres land. Beautifully located on high ground commanding view of river. Photographs and particulars of
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Advertising in The New York Times has a dynamic force generated by a circulation of more than three hundred forty thousand, which carries an advertiser's message into homes in more than thirty-five hundred cities and towns throughout the United States—a clientele with greater buying power and discrimination than that

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any tenant in Fifth Avenue who leased his present premises twenty-one or even ten years ago wishes now that he had bought the site of his building. Had he done so he would have reaped the large reward of present day values instead of having now to move or pay a big advance in rental. The Degnon Terminal on the Queensboro Subway, six minutes from the Grand Central Station, is now in the infancy of its ultimate development and the manufacturer who buys and builds there now will soon find he has a fine and a marketable asset. A Degnon location is a "nest egg" worth having.
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IDEAL HOME.
PRICE $5,500, INCLUDING GARAGE. Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes, must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences; sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
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Owing to removal to California, must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.
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and country estate of high productiveness, commuting distance, main line Jersey Central; stocked and equipped in the most complete manner; a going farm, over 130 acres; possession any time. Full details and photographs of
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Glen Ridge, N. J. Elegant modern tiled roof, stucco house; sun porches, sleeping porches, solarium, 4 tiled bathrooms; large corner lot; 17 minutes' walk Lackawanna or Erie R. R.; must be seen to be appreciated. Robert Leary, 437 5th Av., New York.

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Large Parlor Floor
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Suitable for dancing, studio, offices or store purposes.
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In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
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674 or 678 Madison Av.,
Between 61st and 62d Sts.
Desirable for a high-class business catering to women's apparel.
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An Entire Floor in the New York Law School Building
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Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal; suitable for executive offices and showroom.
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Size approximately 25x100; suitable for high-class novelty shop or women's apparel. rent attractive.
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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
Dry goods establishment requiring large space, building erected to suit, location near Jerome Av. and Fordham Road, Bronx; subway trains this Summer; act promptly if you want a location that will prove a sure money maker. H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., 187TH ST. AND CONCOURSE.

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Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.
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REAL ESTATE.

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A beautiful home, 10 rooms, two baths, six bedrooms, large living room with open fireplace, oak floor, hardwood trim, 70 ft. porch; every improvement; near station, on parked street; 30 minutes from New York on electric train; must sell at once; small payment, balance as rent. W. T. LITTLE, Laurelton, L. I.

Little old house with a large plot of ground for $800, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly; near 3 large towns; few minutes from depot; small repair makes this a fine year-around home; call or write for tickets and information. B., OWNER, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NORTH SHORE BUNGALOW of 5 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; large porch; fine view; short distance to depot and harbor; large garden plot; easy terms. WELCH, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Long Beach, five lots, 100x100; corner Riverside Boulevard; offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash, balance easy terms. F 483 Times Annex.

Bargain.—Brick two-family house in Queens; parquet, steam, elec.; small payment down. P. P., 161 West 34th St.

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ELMWOOD HOTEL,
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EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Accommodates 100. Fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25; room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15; Handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $30 to $36.
SPECIAL
REDUCTION TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

Bargain, $8,500; easy terms; plot 100 by 150 ft.; artistic all-year home; convenient commutation to N. Y. City; a beautiful all-year home; has ten fine rooms, 2 baths, stone cellar, laundry, parquet floors, large veranda, all city conveniences; 750 feet elevation; near two lakes; select neighborhood; near express station of Lackawanna, R. R.; ideal water sports, tennis courts, golf, country club grounds, markets, schools, churches. Address F. B. W., K 237 Times Downtown.

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of low price, extraordinary class, remarkable scenery. Six rooms, frame and brick; parquet; steam heat; electricity; gas. Easy terms. In restricted section of Grantwood.
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An old apple orchard 3 acres, attractive ground; Dutch Colonial residence; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; extensive piazza, garage; grapes, strawberries; finest location, view; convenient express station, churches, school; sacrifice sale. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Colonial residence; fine location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; $11,000. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

55 acres, suitable for country estate or development; 650 feet river frontage; 12-room, house and outbuildings; 1 mile from Hackensack Station; $25,000. Rademann, 360 State St., Hackensack.

Montclair—Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large living room with open fireplace, sleeping porch, solarium, garage; rent $75 per month. For the best properties consult Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, Renting Specialists.

CRANFORD, N. J.—For sale, 10-room house; steam heated; desirable location; large lot; on river; 8 minutes' walk from depot; easy terms. E. M. Wray, Elmira, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BY THE SALT SEA FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
A GENTLEMAN'S SUMMER HOME.
To close estate, will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit, water front, private dock and boat anchorage at coast; no mosquitos; Pequot Av., New London, Conn., two acres, trees; house, 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address Fonda, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

Farm at Guilford, Conn., taken for debt must be sold; 100 acres, 70 under cultivation; balance pasture and woodland; good buildings, peach orchard and other fruit. Bronx Borough Bank, 440 Tremont Av., Bronx.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

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247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 10 elevators.
Very reasonable rentals.

Northwest corner of 82d St. and Lexington Av., new eleven-story building; attractive stores being offered for rent; very good location, moderate rentals. Apply on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Private office, desk space or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings, to individual or firm with references. Room 1178, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av.

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Wanted.—To rent or lease a small plant, equipped with power presses, for immediate occupancy; give full particulars. J 399 Times Downtown.

FINE LIGHT private office, attractively decorated; prominent magnificent building; rent $20; continuous efficient service. 110 West 40th.

DESK and OFFICE spaces, $10 to $40 monthly; mailing privileges $2; telephone, typewriting. 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Splendid deskroom. Equitable Building, Room 1,602, 120 Broadway. Telephone 9516 Rector.

Store, ground floor, just off 5th Av.; moderate; possession May 1. 16 West 47th.

DESK ROOM IN REALTY OFFICE.
161 WEST 34TH ST.

Parlor floor for rent; basement also. 82 West 48th St.

Store to let, Park Av. and 31st St. 100 East 31st St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Public stenographer wishes to rent office or part office in large downtown building. P 257 Times Downtown.

Commercial artist desires space with architect; 4th to 6th Avs., 28th to 33th Sts. O 45 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

To Rent.—From March 10, fully furnished house, all improvements, at Douglas Manor, Long Island; five minutes from station and waterfront, half hour from New York, Penn. R. R.; boating, bathing, golfing, tennis. O 294 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished.

Responsible party desires to lease furnished private dwelling containing 12 to 15 rooms on Riverside Drive or West End Av. between 72d St. and 90th St. J 89 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

87TH ST, 53 EAST.—6 rooms, electric light, all improvements, $37.

87TH ST, 53 EAST.
5 rooms, steam heat, $38.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

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HANDSOME, newly furnished two rooms; tile bath, pantry; rooms extremely large, very light, sunny; southern exposure; furnished by decorator; possession April 1; 4 months or October, $175 month. Vanderbilt 4487 mornings.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER, attractive apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; reasonable rate. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

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Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful S. G. V. limousine landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline, 425 West 54th. Phone Columbus 398.

Lady leaving town would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers Landaulet with careful chauffeur; reasonable. Telephone 3682 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 3818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

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PACKARD limousine; late model; $70 weekly to desirable party. Circle 447.

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STUTZ 1917, 1916, BULLDOGS & ROADSTERS. MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT. (Special job, starter, lights, wire wheels.) Pierce 1916 Touring, Starter, Lights. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD. THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

Automobiles Wanted.

COUPE wanted; will pay up to $1,000 for car in good mechanical condition. Nye, 347 5th Av.

Automobile Supplies.

TIRES will advance; rubber prices soaring; buy now; trade or seconds at saving of 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 224 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK and typist, experienced and well educated; moderate salary. P 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—8 years' experience trial balances, controlling, accounts, highest references. O 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry, trial balance; references; typist; $16.—P 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts, trial balance; 8 years' experience; salary $15. S 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, ledger clerk; familiar all clerical work; $12. P 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; confidential assistant; typist; fluent correspondent; several years' practical experience; books closed, balanced, entanglements adjusted, capable assuming responsibility; $15. P 225 Times Downtown.

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EXECUTIVE MANAGER.—Expert accountant; experienced in modern corporation office organization, possessing initiative; specialist in correspondence; thoroughly conversant in finances; competent in assuming responsibility; unusual executive qualifications; efficient stenographer; highly educated; applies for high-class opportunity. Address Efficient, N 158 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, refined, French, Spanish and English knowledge, desires position as visiting governess. Phone Morningside 2707. Apt. 41.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, general housework small family; reference. James, 14 East 132d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Young widow; small washing home; good reference. 203 West 66th St. Harkness.

NURSE or nursery governess; French; wages, $35. 1,096 Park Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Good executive is open for high-class position; university graduate in law and accounting; 10 years' business experience. P 206 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, stenographer, correspondent, thoroughly competent, now employed, desires change; responsible position; very highest references. Experience, P 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Owing to changes in our business our young lady stenographer, who has had entire charge of all office work for four years, will be open for a position as expert stenographer and office assistant; salary considered not less than $15. P 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-school education; exceptionally rapid, wide-awake, above average; 4 years' experience; accurate, rapid dictation; excellent speller, grammarian; conversant office detail; $12. P 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 22; 5 years' brokerage, engineering, mechanical experience; legible penman; quick figurer; operate switchboard; absolutely reliable; master technicalities, grammatically; $15. P 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Unusually rapid, accurate; capable assuming responsibility; good executive; thorough knowledge office details; not afraid hard work; salary, $22 to $25. P 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, cultured, refined, aged 23; executive ability; capable assuming responsibility; academic education; business experience; accustomed to rapid dictation; $18. P 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary; highly educated and exceptionally efficient, possessing initiative and executive ability; salary $22 to $25. P 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator desires position; 3 years' experience; high school graduate. Hannah Widder, 890 Elsmere Place.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; thoroughly experienced law and insurance; rapid, accurate; well educated; Christian; excellent references; salary, $18. O 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class; refined young American; 8 years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; $20. P 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Long, valuable experience; can be of real assistance; rapid, neat, intelligent worker; punctual; $18. P 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian; two years' experience; conscientious; understands secretarial duties; references; salary $15. P 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable; good business training; intelligent, willing, initiative, punctual; give good service; $15. P 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with varied experience, possessing executive ability, seeks position, due dissolution of firm; salary $18. P 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; reference; $12. P 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, telephone operator; 3½ years' experience; $15; best of references. P 359 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced; capable of handling large and busy board; references; $12. B. C., Times Harlem.

TRAINED NURSE.—Write or phone. Martin, 20 Manhattan Av. Riverside 4920.

TYPIST.—Expert, rapid, accurate operator; more than ordinary business ability; years of experience as executive. D 176 Times.

WANTED, by college trained woman of intelligence, imagination, executive ability and ability to write clear, concise English, position (not stenographic) demanding such qualifications. S 44 Times.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN wishes position as plain cook and laundress or chamber maid. Miss Hattie Samuels, 327 West 40th St., in care of Youngblood.

YOUNG LADY wishes tutoring work, experienced and reasonable. 862 Lexington Av.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 344 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BOOKKEEPER, $14. Stenographer-Bookkeeper, Bookkeeper-Typist, $10. Clerical, $10. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Modern accounting, controlling system, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements, correspondent, follow-up systems, collections and credits; excellent references. P 218 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, practical systematizer, (33,) assumes responsibility; satisfactory results; correspondence, credits; smooth office management; salary, $35. P 252 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,503. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper; part time arrangements; evenings, Sundays; auditing; reliable. P 248 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, SALES MANAGER, OR BOTH; EXPERIENCED. Y 351 TIMES ANNEX.

AEROPLANE designer and engineer desires change; would like to get acquainted with aeroplane or motor company; former resident of Europe; commanding English, French, German, Russian, and Polish languages; knows well the requirements of above mentioned Governments and U. S. as well. O 55 Times.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT.—Young man, 18, college education, thorough training. P 90 Times.

AUDITOR, accountant, financial man, with executive ability and experience, competent to take charge and assume responsibility, desires position; if high-class man is desired to fill position of trust investigate. O 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, nine years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; capable conferring and office man. S 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, thoroughly experienced on customers' ledger, also bill and entry clerk; four years' experience; references. S 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 28, ten years' experience; also credit man, correspondent and statistician; executive ability; A1 references; moderate salary. O 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, experienced, desires connection; highest credentials; salary $18; capable take charge office; correspondence. O 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; controlling accounts; best references; moderate salary. P 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, accurate, trial balance, controlling accounts; moderate salary; references. P 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; controlling accounts, financial statements; references. Zwicker, 643 East 13th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (35,) Christian, experienced cashier, desires position; 6th year, last employer; best references. O 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; experienced cashier; high school education. E. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, and office manager, (27,) thoroughly competent; A1 references; $30. S 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 19 years' experience; modest expectations. J. B. G., 413 West 22d.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced young man desires position; salary $10; references. P 335 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) nine years' experience; correspondent; capable, efficient. P 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (25); experienced double entry and control ledger; $18. Christian, 615 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man; high school graduate; accountancy student; references. O 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, (28); experienced; references; $30. O 62 Times.

BUTLER, VALET.—Japanese wants position, first-class. N., 405 East 57th St.

BUILDING PARK.—Manage alterations, remodeling, construction work, any description, large scale; city or country. N 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. A. P. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, German, single, good driver, mechanic, for private; country preferred; experience, reference. George Orban, 143 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, mechanic, 8 years' experience, foreign and domestic cars; best references. H. Wolgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 8251.

CHAUFFEUR, 23; experienced; city or country; sober, trustworthy; best references; salary moderate. Rosenberg, 176 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede; permanent position; private; city reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av.

COLLEGE MAN, experienced secretary, reinsurance statistician, law knowledge, desires position. P 357 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, 38, private instructor in physical culture or companion. O 54 Times.

DO YOU DESIRE A MAN
Who is not afraid of Responsibility?
Who has Initiative?
Who has Perseverance?
Who has Resourcefulness?
Who has Administrative Ability?
Who has Technical, Commercial and Manufacturing Experience?
Who has ample good reference than has been?
To make appointment for interview, write Box Y 350 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.
Young man, American, (21,) fourth year civil engineering course, Cooper Union; honest, capable, thorough, in search of start in drafting room where brains would be useful. P 347 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE
of demonstrated ability, initiative, energy, and broad experience; one who can think straight, efficiently apply himself and get results; 15 years in management, sales, and mail order promotion, purchasing and advertising work; highest credentials; age 34. D 187 Times.

FARM MANAGER.—Experienced in all branches agriculture, general gardening, forestry, greenhouse work, age 34, married, at present employed, desires change to act as Superintendent of private country estate. Y 345 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN with world-wide business training is desirous to connect with firm of merchants, shippers or a steamship company; varied experience in selling, advertising, organising of branches and executive work generally; tact, sense of responsibility and quick adaptability; highest record and references; willing to prove capability. S 42 Times.

I HAVE HAD many years' experience as an auctioneer, but wish to change my vocation. Am looking for an opportunity to engage in mercantile business. I can supply high references as to character and ability and personality. Address Auctioneer, Y 348 Times Annex.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in corporation and manufacturing accounting, and competent in handling controlling accounts; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. K 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; lady in jewelry manufacturing concern; permanent position; moderate salary to begin; full particulars; reference required. Shire & Strauss, 2 John St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; permanent position; only competent and experienced apply. Phoenix Art Linen Co., 100 Grand St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in manufacturing cost accounting; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 204 Times Downtown.

CARD FILERS WANTED,
thoroughly competent and experienced; those who are familiar with handling magazine subscription lists in publishing house preferred; this is an opportunity for advancement for right type of girl. Address Card Filers, 274 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, POSSESSING READING KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN; GIVE FULL INFORMATION, EDUCATION; EXPERIENCE, &C. J 16 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (White.)—Three in family; no washing; good wages; city reference; call today. Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (White.)—Three in family; no washing; good wages. Call today, Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require
EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
for their
SHOE SECTIONS.
Permanent positions and good salaries.
APPLY AT ONCE,
Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor,
32d St. Side.

GIRLS WANTED, LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO HANDLE FILE STENCILS; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE, 326 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, (26); extensive industrial and railroad training, experienced in purchasing, traffic, sales, and advertising departments; seven years with one concern; willing to start in any capacity where initiative wins promotion. O 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) desires position with progressive firm, where advancement is assured; four years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping and office details; $15. P 332 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, janitor, loft, office building; handy with tools; understands hydraulic pumps; A1 reference. James Hannigan, 333 Milford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, DRAFTSMAN, experienced, technical graduate, desires connection with builder; references. O 44 Times.

TRANSLATOR, &c.—Spanish commercial translator and correspondent with recent experience in South America. Address Henry G. Woodruff, 414 West 118th St.

TYPIST, (18,) thorough knowledge of office work, desires position where accuracy and ability are appreciated. O 65 Times.

WELL-EDUCATED MAN, two and one-half years' buying experience. P 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, can speak and write seven languages, ambitious, can make good at anything, desires to give up present position as chauffeur and get in with well-established firm, with chance of advancement in the business world; four years' reference present position. O 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated and of exceptional ability, desires position with good opportunities for advancement; seven years' business experience; excellent references. P 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21; educated, ambitious; wholesale house, where hard work will bring success; stock, shipping, selling ability; references; bond. Geiger, 1,629 1st Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) offers efficient, intelligent services to live concern; possesses knowledge of selling; highly recommended. P 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, live wire, clean cut, keen, seeks opening; references; interview will convince. P 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, college education, desires office position; capable of handling correspondence, attending to office details. O 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) ambitious, executive ability, able correspondent, selling experience; highest references; can you use him? O 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, conscientious, two years' college training, seeks permanent position; best references. A. B., 122 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20; thoroughly familiar with South and Central American shipping, rates, claims, invoices, &c. P 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, with thorough knowledge bookkeeping, desires position; salary, $16-$18. P 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) architectural student, wishes position with architect or builder; willing to start at bottom. N 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, desires position with reliable firm. S. Spector, 1,497 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 28; intelligent; stock, office experience; high-class references. Care of Oppenheim, 167 East 95th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, accurate at figures, desires position as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant. 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, accurate at figures, desires bill, entry, or shipping clerk's position. O 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, desires position with advancement. P 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 2 years' experience general office clerk; knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping. Barney Rosen, 104 West 115th.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, (18½,) desires position with advancement. P 333 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; energetic and willing, desires position. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) active, intelligent, capable, desires position with advancement. O 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wants position; business experience; high school graduate. N 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, two years' general office experience, desires position. O 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes position. Benjamin, 255 7th St.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (26,) good education, desires employment where conscientious work will be rewarded with advancement. P 361 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, (20,) seeks permanent position where conscientious work and best efforts will be appreciated by advancement. N 192 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

STATISTICAL HELP.—Require several young women for clerical position in the statistical department. Must be typist, accurate at figures and write a neat, clear hand. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of young girls, over 16 years of age, to wrap parcels; experience necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway floor, Central Building.

ADJUSTER.—A real opportuuity for an experienced magazine subscription complaint adjuster. Must be thoroughly familiar with all the details concerning magazine stencils, record cards, and filing. Only one who has had experience in this particular work need apply. You can get a good salary if you demonstrate from your work. This is an unusual opportunity and is open only to the type of woman who can grow. Salary to start, $15 a week; unless you will be worth more in three months do not apply. All replies treated in strict confidence. Address X. Y. Z., 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, previously employed, to operate switchboard and do clerical work; small salary to start; call after 5 o'clock, inquire Mr. Schonfarber, care Phillips Jones Co., 1,150 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young lady stenographer, with legal experience, for permanent position in financial district; state references and salary wanted. Y 310 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be good grammarian and able to compose her own letters if necessary; high school graduate preferred; salary $15 to start. J 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER and office assistant, refined girl, rapid dictation, neat and accurate; salary $9-$10; apply after 9 A. M. Room 141, Metropolitan Tower.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, engineering experience, electric lighting; charge of office. Underwood typewriter. Call L. B. Marks, 308 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. L. C. Smith machine; must have experience; state age, references, salary. E. G., 320 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; must be experienced in cloak and suit trade. Thomas Posner & Bros., 114 West 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; start $10; permanent. Reply, fully stating experience, P 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for shipper's office; state age, experience, salary. K 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; references. Cocheo Bros., northwest corner 88th St. and 1st Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Intelligent, and quick, downtown bank; state experience, salary required. P 354 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR wanted who can transcribe from dictaphone or Edison machine; must be familiar with Underwood typewriter keyboard; no beginners; good pay; permanent position. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. J 84 Times.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 16-20 years of age, as typists in the mail order house; good opportunity for business; permanent position. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

WOMAN.—An attractive woman wanted, experienced in taking charge, for position as head of candy counter; make application in writing, stating previous experience, age, and salary. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

10 STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15.
5 English & Spanish Stenographers, $18.
8 Typists, $10-$12.
2 Dictaphone Operators, $15.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; $8-$20. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman; Times Building, Broadway at 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, downtown position; $8, with advancement. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 38 East 42d.

SPANISH, French, English stenographers, typists, register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$12-$10. Filing, $10. Beginners, $6. MacNelli Agency, 18 Park Row.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syllabic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 501 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for ladies desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Thoroughly competent senior, age to Junior, by C. P. A. firm doing high grade work; exceptionally desirable, permanent positions, with opportunity for advancement; state references and salary expected to commence. P 341 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Accounting firm wishes man, accurate at figures, as junior; immediate assignment; state particulars and references. 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, for several months at $175 per month. State age, education, and experience to Capable, Box P 237 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.

Assistant wanted, (man or woman,) in advertising office of department store; must be experienced; state salary.
Address Advertising, Box 208 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — State age, experience and salary wanted. S 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing company desires the services of an experienced cost clerk; must be thoroughly competent; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. Box K 203 Times Downtown.

BANK MANAGER for branch within 30 minutes of New York City; no consideration given unless full particulars are stated. K 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — ASSISTANT; YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER POSTING, FOR LARGE CLOTHING CONCERN; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, SALARY, &C. ADDRESS "LEDGER," 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER. — Customers' ledger book keeper wanted by a large concern on Staten Island; must have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary wanted. K 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER FOR HOTEL;
a thoroughly experienced, middle-aged man; little knowledge of typewriting and shorthand required. Reply in own writing, stating salary expected, S 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, about 18 to 20; commercial school graduate; one who has had some experience in a publishing house preferred; good opportunity. J 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Auto factory office; good opportunity for honest young man. 279 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER IN OUR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT; NO OBJECTIONS TO A BEGINNER WHO HAS REALIZED HER AMBITION FOR ACCURACY IN PREFERENCE TO SPEED. C. KENYON CO. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

STENCIL SEARCHERS WANTED.
Experienced stencil searchers; girls who are familiar with managing subscription mailing lists; good salary for right type of girl. "Stencil Searcher," 239 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN for CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We require the services of a man about 25 years of age, who has had experience in dinner and glassware line, and who is capable to direct the care of stock and supervise a small office force. He must be energetic, have a certain amount of executive ability, and present unquestionable references.

Call Tuesday, 10 to 10:30 A. M.,
CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES,
25 Washington St., Brooklyn.

MAN WANTED.—An elderly man, intelligent and of good appearance, satisfied with moderate salary for light dignified work in office of large corporation; state salary expected. Address W. A. S., F 487 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND SEVERE CHANGE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPT., WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Man with mechanical training and education, competent to design dies, jigs, and fixtures for parts similiar to typewriter parts, wanted by manufacturing concern near New York; must also be able to design tools or machines for special work; give experience, education, age, and salary expected. M. E., 209 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL and electrical engineers, maintenance engineers, stenographers, bookkeepers; many others; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

MEN Wanted.—An organization composed of men of national prominence requires the service of several high-grade men to follow up well-developed leads among important business firms and individuals in New York City; an unusual opportunity; commission. K 210 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT by storage warehouse company; good future for right man; state salary expected; only those giving age, experience, and references will receive attention. H. E., 287 5th Av.

OFFICE MAN with thorough practical knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; good correspondent and typist; capable of personally handling full set of books and all office details for three persons; developing into office manager with growth of business. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, salary expected, K 230 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR, experienced, wanted for Wallace adding machine; will pay a good salary to right party; must be thoroughly competent. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., New York.

ORDER CLERK FOR LARGE CLOTHING CONCERN; ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, SALARY, &c. "ORDERS," 252 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PORTER WANTED.—At Grothur's Cafe. Call at 7 o'clock in the morning, 177th St., Tremont and Webster Avs.

REPORTER.—Real estate reporter wanted by daily paper; must have some experience, willing to start at moderate salary; good opportunity. Address P 368 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. D 160 Times.

SALESMAN.—The leading trade publications in the automobile industry have a vacancy in their circulation department for a high-grade salesman to call on dealers, garages, etc.; a good salary and liberal commission to the right man; state selling experience, age, and full particulars. J 78 Times.

SALESMEN.—Muslin underwear; house with established trade wants good man to cover South; also man for Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; salary and commission; state experience. J 91 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, young man in Broadway salesroom of automobile manufactory as salesman and to make himself generally useful; state age, experience, and wages expected; Automobile. O 75 Times.

SALESMEN, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—House with an established trade wants good man to cover South, also man for Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; salary and commission; state experience. J 81 Times.

SALESMEN for nationally known high-grade service proposition, sold manufacturers in Eastern territory; permanent connection; liberal commission arrangement. Call Shaw Company, 13 Park Row.

SALESMAN.—Well appearing and good speaker; excellent opportunity for right party; salary and commission. Call between 12 and 1, Etkin Co., 147 West 25th St.

SALESMAN.—To sell stock; live man can make good money; leads furnished, but not advances; commission. K 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Specialty salesman; two weeks' trial on commission basis; if satisfactory, then drawing account. Lewis & Valentine Co., Suite 1,812, 150 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Real estate; salary, leads, and liberal commission to hustler with good record and references; suburban waterfront proposition. K 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Box trade; high-class side line; no samples; commission. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to carry side line of raincoats on commission basis. The Queen Raincoat Co., 38 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, city; highest class trimmings for hats, gowns; commission. J 100 Times.

SALESMEN.
We have an opening for several good, live salesmen to sell the Rainier half-ton, one-drive motor truck in Greater New York and vicinity; this truck is in a class by itself, being the highest-grade light commercial vehicle on the market retailing at $575 for the chassis; it is built to supply the enormous demand for a real light truck which is not a made-over pleasure car; factory located in New York City, which is an additional advantage; no salary or drawing account, but good men can make big money depending entirely upon their ability to produce; commission. Apply in person at plant of Rainier Motor Corporation, Bayside Ave. and Farrington St., Flushing, Long Island.

SALESMEN.
The leading house in the musical instrument industry is looking for several young men who are ambitious to become salesmen; should be from 22 to 27 years of age; those possessing a good presence, musical knowledge and some selling experience; the right men will be carefully trained and the proposition possesses unlimited possibilities for advancement for those who make good. Reply by letter, giving age and details of last five years' experience, salary. Address J 67 Times.

SALESMEN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 West 32d St., 6th floor, New York City.

SILK SALESMEN;
must be experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th Floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th Street Entrance.

SOLICITOR.—Energetic, for new magazine, subscriptions and advertisements; leads established; commission. D 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man who has had considerable experience; permanent position, with good salary, offered, and advancement. Apply by writing, stating age, experience, and religion, K 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, good education, aged 20-26; large manufacturer, East 25th St. For appointment, phone 21 Madison Square, Mr. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Import and export house; call Saturday; state qualifications, age, salary desired. J 95 Times.

STOCK BOYS wanted for underwear and knit goods; wholesale. P 289 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN REQUIRED BY MINING COMPANY UNDER ESPECIALLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS; HIGH COMMISSION AND CASH BONUS. APPLY 505 5TH AV., ROOM 1,702.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Large Western manufacturing concern opening for a high-grade superintendent—one who has had experience in manufacture of cotton and burlap bags, or similar lines—American preferred; applications will be treated as confidential. Y 321 Times Annex.

TIME CLERK.—Young man as time clerk in manufacturing plant; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 352 Times Annex.

TRACER, filing clerk, typewriter, Eng. Dept. of well-established firm, near New York; give age, experience in detail, salary, and when available. Y 346 Times Annex.

TYPIST, clerk, stenographer, and assistant wanted; applicant give age, qualifications, experience, references, minimum and maximum remuneration expected at first, and knowledge of chemicals, if any, on which to anticipate advancement. Address Favorable Location, P. O. Box 521, New York.

WINDOW DRESSER, CARD WRITER, AND ADVERTISING MAN; FIRST CLASS, FOR A LARGE SPECIALTY STORE, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF FLOOR AND HANDLING SALESWOMEN; APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE. H. C., 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training will be given; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $5 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months, and again in six months. Address P 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, bright, capable young man, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, age from 21 to 30, to assist general manager of shoe manufacturing concern in Central New York State; excellent chance for advancement in both salary and position; start $15; best references required. Y 343 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, good appearance, 21-30, in office of club to operate typewriter and keep members' ledger; state office experience and reference; good position for right party. D 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced in compiling automobile accessory catalogues. Apply at once, third floor, 151 Grand St.

YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper and bill clerk in Japanese firm; state experience and salary. K 229 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
95 Liberty St.
Certified senior accountant, $1,800-$2,000; mechanical draftsman, $25; bookkeeper-correspondent, $25; secretary-bookkeeper, $125 mo. and expenses; correspondent-bookkeeper-secretary, $1,200-$1,500; 6 stenographers and typists, $12-$20; every job listed actually open; make free registration immediately.

SALES MANAGER.—An exceptionally high-grade specialty sales manager; one capable of reorganization and handling large sales force; must be young and have a record that will bear thorough investigation; salary $10,000 to $15,000. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St., N. Y. City.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior, $35; junior, $20-$25; assistant bookkeepers, $15-$18; stenographers, $10-$12-$14-$18; typists, $8-$10; clerks, $8-$12. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT.
Complete short course; easy payments.
START ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.
Taught by laboratory training; no books. Graduates in demand house of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability. PROF. BODEE is known as one of the Greatest Mechanical Dentists in America.
SEND FOR ALL SCHOOL FACTS.
Then let US convince you by FACTS. Visit, write, or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19. It tells how to earn while learning.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 18 W. 44th St. Supervision of University of N. Y.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

PRIV

20 KILLED IN ALTOONA WRECK

Freight Train Crashes Into Mercantile Express Standing at Mt. Union Station.

WOODEN COACH SMASHED

Only Two Passengers in the Car, Woman and Boy, Escape Uninjured.

AID RUSHED TO SCENE

Special Corps of Doctors and Nurses, Sent from Altoona — Bodies Penned in Wreckage.

Special to The New York Times by Long Distance Telephone.

ALTOONA, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Twenty persons are reported dead in a wreck early this morning in which the Pennsylvania Railroad's fast Mercantile Express, made up of sleeping cars bound for New York and Philadelphia, was struck by a fast freight bound in the same direction at Mount Union, thirty-two miles east of Altoona.

No names of the victims have been received here as yet. It is said that the rear Pullman, a steel car, was forced through a wooden coach just ahead. Only two of those in the coach, a woman and an infant, are said to have escaped.

Early advices from the scene of the wreck said that very few persons had been injured, most of the victims having been penned in the wreckage of the rear car, which was telescoped with the one just ahead of it.

The train, which left Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock last night, had halted to discharge passengers at Mount Union and had been standing on the eastbound track just four minutes when the heavy freight plowed into it.

Some passengers were tossed from their berths, but others are believed to have died almost where they lay.

News of the accident reached Altoona almost as quickly as it did the authorities of Mount Vernon, and two relief trains were rushed from here. One of them bore some fifty railroad policemen and a corps of doctors and nurses. The other carried more doctors and nurses and officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the same time a wrecking train was hurried out from here, while others started from nearby points.

The first organized relief, however, arrived from Huntington, a few miles west of the scene, where a small staff of physicians, hurriedly roused from their beds, were assembled.

Because of the tangled condition of the wreckage, the Mount Union fire department was called. The firemen stretched hose but found no fire. They were, however, of great assistance in chopping out some of those who were penned under heavy timbers. It took more than two hours to get the last of the victims free of the wreck.

Both trains, it was reported here, were derailed by the impact and the cars spread out over the right of way in a jumble which will take many hours to clear away. It is thought, though that none of the cars except those directly involved in the collision was overturned.

No information has been received as to the fate of the fireman and engineer of the freight train, and it is not known whether they jumped or stuck to their posts. The crew of the passenger train are said to have escaped. A. T. Cash was engineer of the freight train and E. E. Fagan was its fireman. J. F. Gearheart ran the passenger locomotive and that train was in charge of Conductor W. W. Stewart.

AMERICANS FREED FEB. 16.

Berlin Action Announced, but Their Whereabouts Is Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Ambassador Willard at Madrid today advised the State Department of the receipt by the Spanish Foreign Office of a dispatch from the Spanish Embassy in Berlin announcing the release by Germany of the seventy-two Americans taken prisoners by German sea raiders and carried to Germany, where they had been held two months. The dispatch stated that the Americans were released on Feb. 16.

The department has not been advised where the seventy-two Americans, or any of them, now are, or whether they have been permitted to leave Germany. It is feared in some quarters that Germany, while releasing them from confinement, has not yet permitted them to leave the country.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G64864 for 10 shares in the name "John D. Parker." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued John D. Parker, P. O. Drawer 1,328, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Sunday evening about 11 o'clock, at Mazzini Restaurant, 557 West Broadway, a small, blue beaded purse, containing keys and money; liberal reward offered. Oscar Glankcopf, 29 West 38th.

LOST—Saturday evening, 6 and 7, between Waldorf and Grand Central Station, purse containing money, keys, memoranda; reward. A. M. Pinter, 402 5th Av., care Gage Brothers.

LOST—Small diamond ear pendant with pearl drop, at Strand Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 18. Return to Room 1,706, 32 Vanderbilt Av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—At Long Beach ladies' small pin about ½ inch diameter of rose diamonds (chips) surrounded by sapphire edge; reward. Y 344 Times Annex.

LOST—A package of private papers of no value in Nassau or Wall St. Liberal reward if returned to T. J. McBride, 71 Broadway.

LOST—Black handbag containing diamond lavalliere, pearl earrings, and sum money; liberal reward return. M. Gallo, 2,430 B'way.

LOST—One black purse containing money and draft. Return to the Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St. and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—Between 72d St., Broadway, corner, or Japanese Garden, A. N. D., open-face watch. Address 840 West End Av., Apt. 3B.

LOST—Barpin, mounted with 5 diamond set coils of gold; keepsake; liberal reward. Phone Riverside 7233. Harding.

LOST—Circle pin, 26 diamonds, Saturday afternoon, McAlpin; liberal reward. Kelly, 430 West 118th.

LOST—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward. Telephone Schuyler 9077.

$25 REWARD

for gold mesh purse, lost Ash Wednesday in St. Thomas's Church; finder welcome to contents of purse. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$200 REWARD for return of four lady's rings and one gentleman's bloodstone ring, lost Feb. 18 or 19. Return 770 Woolworth Building.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's gold watch, 14 carat gold, in Grand Central Terminal Monday afternoon. 4 the Times Annex.

CUBAN REBELS LOSE FIRST REAL BATTLE

Loyal Troops Rout Foe in Two and a Half Hours' Engagement Near Jatibonico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The first engagement that could be properly termed a real battle between the Government forces and those of the rebels occurred today near Jatibonico, when loyal troops under Colonel Collazo fought the main body of troops under General José Miguel Gomez. The battle was fought south of Jatibonico, almost on the border of Camaguey and Santa Clara Provinces, and, according to Government advices, resulted in the severe defeat of Gomez on the very ground, where twenty years ago, Gomez successfully fought the Spaniards in Cuba's war for independence. The Government reports the loss of one Sergeant killed, one wounded, and seven privates wounded, while the rebel dead are described as numerous, including a number of deserting army officers.

The rebels were encountered first at Pasoviejo on the Jatibonico River, where the advance guard was in a strong position, but the loyal forces took it by storm, inflicting heavy losses. Collazo then formed his column in echelon formation, and half his forces advanced on the old La Crisis sugar mill. Some troops under Collazo's direct command remained as a reserve force.

Suddenly rebel cavalry attempted a flanking movement, which severely threatened Collazo's reserve force, but Collazo dismounted his cavalry, and with machine guns engaged the advancing cavalry, checking the advance. But the rebels rallied again and made repeated charges. Colonel Collazo in his official report says:

"The enemy's centre then began to give way before our advance, and, seeing signs of wavering, I ordered a charge sounded and our whole front swept forward. Many of the enemy were killed and the field was covered with bodies.

"The action lasted two hours and a half. We counted fifty enemy bodies. Their wounded escaped. We made one prisoner.

"The rebel forces were commanded by José Miguel Gomez, Colonel Menditeta, candidate for Vice President by the Liberal Party; Colonels Quinones, Figueroa, Solano, Tello, Sancez, and other well-known Liberal leaders. The enemy was badly defeated and dispersed into Camagüey territory. I believe the revolution with this battle has been dealt a fatal blow."

Camaguey City Occupied.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—It was announced tonight that the forces under Colonel Pujol occupied Camagüey, capital of Camagüey Province, this morning, almost without resistance on the part of the rebels. The political prisoners, held in Camagüey since the outbreak of the revolt, were set free by the loyal troops and complete order was re-established.

INVENTOR IS SET FREE.

Magistrate Koenig Dismisses Charge of Assault Against Kleinberg.

William Kleinberg, an inventor and manufacturer, living at the Hotel Madison, 21 East Twenty-seventh Street, who was arrested ten days ago on a charge of felonious assault preferred by William Dubelier, an electrical engineer of 434 Canal Street, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court. At the time of the arrest Dubelier asserted that the defendant had tried unsuccessfully to take from his factory some copper plates, forming part of a secret invention, which he said were the property of the Federal Government.

Explaining that his troubles with Dubelier arose over a disagreement over business in which, for a time the two were partners, Mr. Kleinberg, in a statement to THE TIMES last night, said that he had been misrepresented in the charges made against him. Kleinberg, who has been a citizen of the United States for over twenty-six years, offered proof to controvert any intimation that he was a German spy, and exhibited correspondence with officers of the United States Army, officials of the French Government, and others to show that he had been conducting legitimate negotiations for the sale of certain patents on wireless apparatus of which he was the inventor. His apparatus is manufactured by the Simplex Ray Company, 50 Church Street, of which he is an officer.

Kleinberg also showed proof that he had patented such devices and asserted that many of the patents taken out by Dubelier were on wireless devices invented by Kleinberg, but which the two men decided, for business reasons, might better stand in the name of Dubelier, since they then were co-operating as partners. Mr. Kleinberg also brought THE TIMES a copy of a letter written to Jerome Wilgin of 35 Nassau Street on Feb. 20 by United States Attorney Marshall, which read:

"I beg to inform you that my assistant, Mr. McDonald, has with the assistance of William Offley, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, made an investigation in the matter of the complaint against William Kleinberg. Mr. McDonald informs me that his investigation discloses no evidence to warrant a prosecution by this office."

Mr. Kleinberg asserted that in the course of further action he is about to bring he will establish the uprightness of his position and will show that he was maligned in the charge brought against him. He added that he is the inventor of a portable high frequency X-ray apparatus, in which the Medical Department of the army is now taking great interest.

$20,000 for Husband's Death.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly returned a verdict for $20,000 yesterday in a suit brought by Mrs. Annie Levine against the New York Railways Company for the death of her husband, Isaac Levine, a Brooklyn dry goods merchant, who was crushed by a car at Broadway and Broome Street in February, 1915.

GERMAN LINE ASKS LOAN OF $1,000,000

The North German Lloyd Files Mortgage on Its Property in Hoboken.

CAN'T GET CASH FROM HOME

Proceeds of Proposed Bond Issue Will Probably Be Used for Expenses of Ships and Crews Here.

The fact that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, owner of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which is the subject of litigation in the Federal Admiralty Court in Boston, is about to engage in some financing was disclosed yesterday by the filing of papers in the Register's office in Jersey City. It was the first indication that has been had of the raising of money in this country by the German shipping companies since the outbreak of the European war.

There was placed on record yesterday a mortgage of the North German Lloyd Dock Company (the holding company in the United States of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company) whereby the corporation pledges its realty holdings in Hoboken to the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City as trustee to secure an issue of bonds amounting to $1,000,000. The papers show that the bonds will be dated Feb. 10 last, and that they will be payable in twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest is to be paid Feb. 10 and Aug. 10 in each year, and the bonds are to be subject to redemption at 102½. The property covered by the mortgage consists of three steamship piers erected on a plot facing on River Street in Hoboken, and measures 580 by 982 feet.

The mortgage was signed by Charles von Helmolt, President, and Hermann H. Primavesa, Secretary, for the Dock Company, and by John W. Hardenbergh and J. S. Perkins, Secretary, for the trust company.

Mr. von Helmolt, who resides at the Hotel Biltmore, declined to say anything about the execution of the mortgage. "I have no information to give. I am very sorry, he said last night.

Officers of the Commercial Trust Company in Jersey City said that they did not know the details of the plans of the North German Lloyd, and that they were acting merely as fiduciary agents of the company.

Wall Street bankers who were asked about the matter expressed the opinion that in all likelihood no public offering would be made of the bonds, and that the securities would probably be placed privately. They pointed out that the issue was a comparatively small one and could be readily absorbed by a few individuals and institutions of known German sympathies. The assumption is that the proceeds of the bond issue will be used to meet current expenses incident to the upkeep of the line's ships and crews. It is believed that in the event of an early conclusion of the war the bonds will be redeemed in advance of the due date. In view of the fact that it has become more and more difficult for persons and corporations in this country to send and receive money from Germany by means of wireless transfers, and it is not unlikely that in the near future it will be altogether impossible to transact business with Germany, it is believed that the North German Lloyd decided to prepare for the worst and make arrangements for obtaining funds locally.

INSURANCE ORDER TO QUIT.

Supt. Phillips Directed by Court to End Sons of Judah Business.

Supt. Jesse S. Phillips of the State Insurance Department was directed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss to take charge of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Judah and liquidate its business. The order was made after an examination by the Insurance Department showed that the order had assets of $24,260.42 cash and an equity in partially filled burial plots. The immediate liabilities are 137 unpaid death claims.

Because of excessive mortality among its members, the order, which was formed in 1890, was forced to increase dues to such a rate that new members were not procurable and old ones dropped out. From Dec. 31, 1916, to the date of the examination the membership decreased from 14,318 to 2,181. The Travelers' Insurance Company has made on offer to the State Insurance Department to take over the members at level rates without medical examination.

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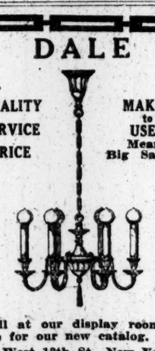

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RUTH CRUGER CASE ONLY ONE OF MANY

Police Records Show from 1,000 to 1,500 Girls Disappear Yearly in New York.

MOST WANT TO BE "LOST"

Anonymous Letters Pour In on Missing Girl's Parents, but Few Contain Clues of Any Value.

In the country-wide search that is being made for Ruth Cruger, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Henry D. Cruger, who disappeared thirteen days ago from her home, 180 Claremont Avenue, the police here and elsewhere followed many clues yesterday without success. Except for a description given by a taxicab driver of a girl and youth who were passengers in his car on Feb. 13 from 127th Street and Broadway to the Lenox Avenue subway station, which corresponds closely with the description of Ruth Cruger, nothing has been learned of her movements since she was seen at the garage where she left her skates.

Hundreds of letters, most of them anonymous, continue to reach the parents of Miss Cruger. Other letters and cards have been received at the Fourth Branch Police Bureau in Harlem and at Police Headquarters, in which the writers tell of having seen girls resembling the missing high school pupil. With very few exceptions, this information is of no value, but the slightest clues are being investigated.

According to the police, the case of Miss Cruger is no different from that of the 1,000 or 1,500 girls who disappear in this city yearly. In 1914 there were 4,035 men, women, and girls reported missing, of whom 3,240 were found and returned to their homes, or otherwise accounted for. The number of men who disappear yearly exceeds the number of women and girls by 50 per cent. In 1915 1,439 women and girls were reported as missing. At the end of that year 1,229 of this number had been accounted for. During the same period 3,000 men were reported missing. The reports on missing persons for 1916 have not been tabulated yet.

In the opinion of a detective familiar with searches for missing persons, most of those who disappear are persons who "want to be lost." In the case of missing girls, it has been found by the police that many of them left home after slight disagreements and went to live with relatives or friends in some other place.

Lecture by Francis Lynde Stetson.

Francis Lynde Stetson, former President of the Bar Associations of the City and the State of New York, will deliver a lecture on "Bonds and Mortgages of Corporations" to business men and students of commercial law in the Doremus Lecture Hall of City College this evening at 8:25 o'clock. The public is invited to this lecture.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $12 from A. K. Barton to be applied to the French War Orphans' Fund; $25 from Mrs. Howard S. Fisher and $2 from W. S. W. to be used for the relief of the Gustav Neubert family.

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ANNOUNCE YOUR LOSS.

Keeping quiet about your loss is not the way to recovery. The New York Times is read by thousands of honest people who may find what you have lost. Let them know your whereabouts. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

An open letter to

Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War

Dear Mr. Baker:

I was personally very much pleased when the President appointed you Secretary of War. I was familiar with your splendid record in Cleveland, first as City Solicitor under Tom Johnson, next as Mayor in both of which positions I know you had acquitted yourself with honor. I recall particularly that you were always deeply interested in *the people as a whole* and the *material* questions that entered into their daily lives.

And that is one big reason why I address this letter to you. You are aware that thousands of people love cigarettes and that cigarette-buying must be placed on as solid a foundation as any other commodity. And I believe that after I have told you the merits of Lord Salisbury cigarettes, you will agree, as a student of economics, that it is the logical cigarette for *all classes of people.*

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